Solid Front Cooperation Behind the Guns!

Nippon Times

Smash All Obstacles and Come Out Victorious

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GRAND MEETING HELD BY INDIANS LIVING IN BURMA

Dignitaries of Japan, Burma, Azad Hind Attend Mammoth Freedom Day Rally

BOSE AND BA MAW SPEAK

Netaji Encourages Ceylonese to Bestir Themselves to Overthrow British Rule

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN BURMA, January 27.—A grand meeting of Indians was held on yesterday afternoon at X X in Burma, to where the Provisional Government of Azad Hind has moved, on the occasion of India's Independence Day, on which day 14 years ago the Independence Declaration was adopted by the country at Lahore.

The event was made all the more memorable by the presence of high dignitaries representative of Japan, Burma and Free India. Burma was represented by Head of State and Prime Minister Ba Maw and all leaders of the Burmese Government, while from the Japanese side a proxy of Ambassador to Burma Renzo Sawada and representatives of the Imperial Japanese Forces were present.

The central figure of the event was Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind. A mammoth crowd of Indians filled the meeting place while the presence of soldiers of the Indian National Army and members of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment added to the impressiveness of the scene.

After inspecting the body of guards, Mr. Bose performed the solemn ceremony of hoisting the tricolor flag with the spinning wheel, the emblem of Free India, while the band played Bande Mataram, the national song of Free India.

One man from the crowd, representing it, presented flower garlands to Mr. Bose, Dr. Ba Maw and Ambassador Sawada's proxy, amidst cheers.

Mr. Bose then addressed the crowd. He remarked about the significance of the day and spoke words of encouragement to his hearers and to the Indians working for the independence of their Motherland inside the country and elsewhere in the world.

Speaking after Mr. Bose, Dr. Ba Maw addressed the meeting and inspired his hearers to greater heights of determination.

The band then played the national anthems of Burma and Free India. The grand meeting terminated with cheers for Japan, Free Burma, the Indian independence movement, Free India and Mr. Bose, shouted by the entire crowd led by the Chief Secretary of the Provisional Government of Free India.

Bose Encourages Ceylonese

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN BURMA, January 26.—Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose today declared that he was happy that Ceylonese in free countries have seized the golden opportunity of liberating themselves, and are now working for freedom hand in hand with patriotic Indians who are striving for Indian freedom, in a special appeal addressed to Ceylon on the occasion of Indian Independence Day—the day of the adoption of the Lahore Declaration by the Indian National Congress.

He declared, "The time has come for the people of Ceylon also to bestir themselves and put forward their maximum effort to overthrow British rule.

"Only through this common struggle against the common foe can Ceylon and India hope to achieve freedom and maintain it. Therefore, the present struggle of India, Burma and Ceylon is a part of a larger struggle for the emancipation of all suppressed nations in Asia. We must realize the implications of this larger struggle and make fullest use of it."

Pointing out that the destiny of Ceylon is linked with India by the very special reasons that both have suffered from the yoke of British imperialism and both have been disarmed and emasculated as the result of alien rule, the Netaji stressed that the people of Ceylon should take the advantage and opportunity afforded them and strive for the expulsion of British power from their island home.

"In this struggle, they can count upon the wholehearted support of Indians at home and abroad," the head of the Provisional Government of the Azad Hind declared.

Agreement Expected Shortly in Shipments From F.I.C. to Japan

Domei

HANOI, January 27.—Through French Indo-China's cooperation with Japan the negotiations which have been carried on by the Japanese and Indo-China authorities at Saigon for an agreement about the categories and prices of goods which are to be exchanged between Japan and Indo-China this year under the Japan-French Indo-China Economic Agreement have been making smooth progress, an agreement having been reached on January 5 on the amount of rice to be shipped to Japan, and in order to bring the negotiations to a conclusion Minister Shigenori Tashiro at the Embassy in Indo-China arrived in Hanoi on the morning of January 27. He was accompanied by Consul-General Suzuki, acting head of the Saigon office of the Embassy. It is understood that the signature of the agreement will take place here shortly.

NAVY EAGLES FOIL RAID ON HONGKONG

4 Enemy Fighters Downed in Aerial Combat on Afternoon of January 23

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 26.—The Press Section of the Japanese Fleet in China waters issued the following communique at 6 p.m. today:

"Imperial Naval Air Units shot down four enemy P.40 fighter planes (whereof one unconfirmed) in an aerial combat, after intercepting a formation of more than 24 foe planes, consisting of nine B-25's and 15 P.40's, that came attacking Hongkong at 4:30 p.m. on January 23.

"The enemy raiders bombed Kaitak airfield, but all bombs fell outside the airfield, causing no damage to our military establishments or planes parked on the ground. No casualties were suffered by our personnel."

Kienow Base Blown Up

Domei

LISBON, January 26.—Japanese Air Units on January 24 and 25 carried out bombing attacks on the American air base at Kienow in the northern part of Fukien Province, a Chungking dispatch admitted.

ACTIVE CAMPAIGNS URGED TO RAISE OUTPUT, MORALE

Dr. Kiyose's Suggestion Meets With Approval at Meeting of Throne-Aid Organ

The launching of "Bolster Production" and "Enhance Morale" campaigns on a nation-wide scale by Diet members after the current session goes into virtual recess early in February was advocated by Dr. Ichiro Kiyose, M.P., and member of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association at Thursday's Diet Committee meeting of the Throne-aid organization.

With deliberations on the bills now before the Diet expected to be completed early in February and the current session to go into virtual state of recess then, Dr. Kiyose proposed that definite plans should be formulated speedily in consultation with various local organs for the carrying out of such campaigns.

Both Shojiro Kawashima and Yonezo Maeda, director and chairman, respectively, of the Diet Committee of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association expressed themselves in favor of Dr. Kiyose's proposal, and it is expected that a vigorous national movement will get under away early in February under the leadership of the Throne-Aid body throughout the country.

Fujihara Returns Here

Administrative-Inspector Ginjiro Fujihara returned to Tokyo on Thursday after culminating a week's inspection tour of the various administrative organs in the Osaka and Kobe areas.

Dr. Hashimoto Dies

Dr. Goro Hashimoto, head of the surgery department of the Dojin Kai Tokyo Hospital, passed away on Tuesday at the age of 45.

TIES WITH AXIS ARE SEVERED BY ARGENTINA

Argentine Foreign Office Notifies Nippon Envoy Severance of Relations

U.S. PRESSURE IS SEEN

Members of Japanese Embassy And Residents Are Safe, Says Official Report

Argentina's decision to sever diplomatic relations with Japan was notified in an official report to the Foreign Office on Thursday afternoon from Baron Shu Tomii, Japanese Ambassador to Buenos Aires. The report follows:

"1. At 10:20 a.m. January 26, the chief of the protocol department of the Argentine Foreign Office called at the Japanese Embassy and delivered notification of the severance of relations with Japan. The Japanese Ambassador handed him a prepared memorandum clarifying Japan's attitude. The Argentine messenger, before leaving, stated that Argentina was prepared to extend the necessary facilities. The interview lasted eight minutes.

"2. The Japanese Embassy staff members as well as the Japanese residents are safe."

Bows to U.S. Pressure

Special

LISBON, January 26.—Argentina today severed her diplomatic relations with Germany and Japan due to the relentless pressure exerted by the United States, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch.

This decision by the last of the 21 republics in South America to break off diplomatic relations with Germany and Japan was announced after long night conferences among the leaders of the Pedro Ramirez Government.

The government communique referred to Japan in two small paragraphs.

After a lengthy description of the espionage activities which were attributed chiefly to Germany and stating that the relations were broken off for this reason, the communique declared that "this decision having been adopted, the maintenance of diplomatic relations with Japan is, as a result, equally incompatible."

An Associated Press dispatch from Buenos Aires said that while the Ramirez administration leaders were discussing the action to take, the police were busy rounding up many persons—some reportedly members of the Argentine society—in the extensive espionage ring which allegedly has been operating in Argentina.

President Ramirez himself arranged a broadcast to the people of his country announcing the decision of his country.

Following Ramirez's signing of the decree severing relations it was announced that the German and Japanese Ambassadors would be handed their passports immediately.

Reports from Buenos Aires indicated that the question of the severance of relations with the Axis caused a sharp struggle within the Argentine government.

An Associated Press dispatch from Montevideo, quoting a dispatch from Buenos Aires, said that Argentine Foreign Minister Alberto Gilbert informed the British and American Ambassadors of the intention to sever relations with the Axis but that the action was delayed while Gilbert persuaded other Cabinet Ministers, including the so-called colonels group.

Former Foreign Minister Guinazu—who maintained the Argentine policy of "neutrality" during the regime of the former President Castillo resigned his post as Ambassador to Spain.

A Washington dispatch said that the officials of the United States adopted the "wait and see" attitude before giving any reaction to Argentina's severance of diplomatic relations with Germany and Japan.

The United Press bureau at Washington described the action "of tremendous though belated diplomatic triumph" for the anti-Axis nations. However Washington officials took the position that it is still too early to do any cheering "that the time for cheering will come when and if Argentina implements for diplomatic move with a sterner action against the Axis."

The United Press said that this would include "ridding Argentina of spies, curbing pro-German news-

(Continued on Page 2)

Desertions Among Chiang Soldiers Mount as They Near Border Areas

Special

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN UPPER BURMA, January 26.—A sharp increase in desertions among the Chungking troops in India under the command of United States officers was revealed by Chao Chen-shan, a section commander of the newly organized 38th brigade who voluntarily has surrendered to the Japanese Forces.

Chao said that while the Chungking forces in India were at Ledo, the desertions totaled only about 5 per cent but when they moved across the Patkai Mountains toward Tagaplunga near the Indo-Burmese border, desertions skyrocketed to over 25 per cent. He declared that the wholesale desertions began when the Chungking troops realized that they were being considered by the Anglo-Americans as "cannon fodder" and being thrown into the front lines to replace the Indian troops which were withdrawn because their loyalty was doubted.

Chao stated that the truth of the situation was being driven home by the harsh treatment given them by their American officers and by the fact that white troops were placed in their rear to prevent forcibly any possible retreat. He said that the Chungking troops were realizing that they were dupes of Chiang Kai-shek and the United States and beginning to see through the deceptions fostered by the Chungking leaders.

He said that for example the statements made by the Chungking leaders of conditions in the areas under the control of the National Government of China were false and that a letter received from North China described peace and order and orderly development in that region. He said that, awakening to the true situation, he was prepared to exert every effort to support the National Government of China and fight the War of Greater East Asia on the side of Japan.

GERMANS FORESAW ARGENTINE ACTION

Britain Said Only Loser From Break With Axis, Losing Foothold in Americas

Domei

BERLIN, January 26.—Argentina's severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis countries was a contingency that was foreseen by Germany, it was declared by Reich Foreign Office authorities at a press conference at noon today.

The biggest loser from Argentina's submission to the might of the dollar is Britain, who has now lost her only political and economic foothold in the Americas, in the opinion of the German Foreign Office.

The Reich Foreign Office authorities' comment follows:

"For some time the United States Government has been exerting pressure on Bolivia. More recently, Washington has been disseminating propaganda charging Argentina and Bolivia with conniving at espionage acts calculated to disturb Pan-American solidarity. In the face of this ruthless pressure, the Government of Argentina has now been compelled to break her relations with the Axis countries.

"This, however, was a contingency foreseen by the German Government. It did not come as a surprise. We have nothing to lose, save for the closing of the Reich Embassy.

"The biggest loser is Britain. The overbearing diplomacy of the United States has deprived Argentina of her sovereignty and all the Americans have now been placed under domination by the United States. In consequence of Argentina's submission to the United States, Britain has been knocked off her political and economic foothold in the Americas, and this after she has succumbed to Soviet influence in Europe."

CHINESE NEW YEAR FETED

Shonan Residents Hold Gala Festivities to Observe Event

Domei

SHONAN, January 26.—Chinese residents here celebrated the lunar New Year yesterday in a fitting manner with their traditional red banners fluttering outside their homes.

A holiday atmosphere prevailed throughout the city with all banks and Chinese business houses remaining closed.

Early in the morning, well-dressed Chinese, young and old, were seen going about visiting their relatives. The usual custom of paying respects to their parents was also observed.

SEEKS MORE RECRUITMENT

Malai Officials to Explain Benefit Of Joining Army and Corps

Domei

SHONAN, January 26.—With the object of further bolstering recruitment among the Malais, a group of leading officials of the Shonan Malai Welfare Association left on a countrywide tour of Johore and Malacca to deliver a series of lectures on the significance of the Malai Volunteer Army and Corps.

Meetings are scheduled to be held in various village centers where speeches explaining the benefit of joining either in the volunteer army or corps will be made by Malai officials, while educational and cultural wartime films will also be screened.

NAMBIAR ADDRESSES FREEDOM DAY MEET

No Power Can Kill Indians' Urge for Independence, He Tells Berlin Gathering

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, January 26.—Declaring that the powerful urge for freedom of the 400,000,000 people of India who had now awakened to their mission could not be suppressed by any power in the world, A.C.N. Nambiar, who was recently appointed by Subhas Chandra Bose a State Minister and member of the Cabinet of the Provisional Government of Free India, speaking at a meeting of the local head office of "Free India," of which he is director. On the occasion of India's Independence Day, he stressed that the hatred between Indian nationalism and British imperialism had deepened tremendously and that the Indian people were now convinced of the necessity to fight for freedom and independence.

Mr. Nambiar added that tens of thousands of Indians were now serving with the Indian National Army and were waiting for the moment when the march into India would be started.

"We are convinced," Mr. Nambiar asserted, "that this march will end with the hoisting of the Indian national flag in Delhi. We are glad that we have the support of all the nations of East Asia—above all Japan—in our fight for the regaining of our independence and freedom. We, on our part, are determined to collaborate with these nations actively and as closely as possible in order to break the Anglo-American imperialistic grip on Asia and in order to establish a new order."

In conclusion Mr. Nambiar expressed his gratitude for the magnanimous help, extended by Germany in the fight against the common enemy. He emphasized that he also wanted to thank Fascist Republican Italy and the other nations which in this decisive hour were standing by the Indians in the fight for Indian independence.

INFLUENZA HITS DENMARK

4,870 New Cases Registered Last Week in Copenhagen

Domei

LISBON, January 26.—The influenza wave which has been sweeping over the United States and Britain has struck Denmark, according to a report received here.

The report said that 4,870 new cases were registered last week in Copenhagen, an increase by 50 per cent over the previous week. The sickness was described as a milder form of grippe with a very low mortality rate.

To Fete Singapore Fall

Domei

SHONAN, January 27.—To mark the second anniversary of the fall of Singapore and commemorate the birth of New Malai, which falls on February 15, a gala sport program, including inter-state soccer and hockey matches, is scheduled to be held here. The sports carnival, which is being sponsored by the municipal authorities, includes a marathon race, base-ball and boxing matches.

ALL HELP GIVEN OUR NATIONALS HELD BY ENEMY

Foreign Minister Outlines Conditions of 550,000 in Foe Countries

SUZUKI ALSO EXPLAINS

Government Makes Repeated Representations Demanding Better Treatment

The Government is making every effort to improve the lot of those unfortunate victims of war, the Japanese abroad who have been interned or living friendless in America and other enemy countries after years of fruitful toil and untold contributions to the cause of peace, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu testified in the first subcommittee of the House of Representatives Budget Committee Thursday, in reply to an interpellation posed by Representatives Shigeru Eguchi, Fukuoka.

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu and Minister Tadakatsu Suzuki, of the Foreign Office Secretariat for Welfare of the Japanese in Enemy Countries, took turns to describe the conditions of the Japanese living in anti-Axis countries.

Shigemitsu Testifies

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu said: "Every sympathy is due to those of our compatriots who had been on the first line of our overseas development and who are now bearing with admirable fortitude and patient endurance persecution in all shapes at the hands of our enemies. In regard to their conditions, we have taken pains to investigate into them through the neutral nations representing our interests and the International Red Cross. We have time and again made representations demanding better treatment of our nationals and have otherwise extended every possible aid."

Minister Tadakatsu Suzuki:

"According to the data we have been able to gather from various sources, the total number of our nationals now living in enemy countries and countries which have severed relations with us is about 550,000. This figure may be distributed as follows: 120,000 or so in North America; 160,000 in Hawaii; 23,000 in Canada; 210,000 in Brazil; 20,000 in Peru; 6,000 in Mexico and 600-700 in Chile, Paraguay, Cuba, Bolivia and other Latin American countries not mentioned above, the total for the Americas being 541,600. There are 300 in Britain; 2,100 in India; 3,400 in Australia and 1,000 in various parts of Africa. The 2,100 in India include those Japanese who have been transferred from Malai, Burma and Africa, while the 3,400 in Australia include those transported there from Java, Sumatra and New Caledonia. The total for the British Empire, therefore, is 5,800 odd.

"These Japanese may be roughly classified into internees, dwellers in relocation centers and people at liberty. The internees are leading the most restricted lives, separated from their families. The relocation center dwellers are chiefly found in the United States and Canada. These have been compulsorily sent inland for military reasons from the Pacific coast where they lived and they are allowed, on the whole, to live with their families. Thus their lot is somewhat better than that of the internees. There are about 2,500 internees in the United States; 1,070 in Hawaii; 488 in Canada; 348 in Cuba; 400 in Peru; 30 in Mexico and Brazil. The total is something like 4,230.

10 Detained in Britain

"In the British mainland not more than 10 Japanese are under detention, and all the other Japanese residents are free. In India all 2,100 Japanese are detained. The 3,400 Japanese in Australia are under the same condition. As for Japanese who have been transferred to concentration camps, there are 92,500 of them in the United States and 16,500 in Canada, a total of 109,000. These and those under detention, totaling approximately 120,000, are in the greatest privation. As for the treatment of these Japanese, it was inhuman at the time of the outbreak of war. There has since been a gradual improvement in treatment brought about in consequence of our protests and other steps taken by us. We wish to do more to improve the conditions of these Japanese.

"Of late there was noticeable a tendency toward the employment of

(Continued on Page 2)

Assembly of Peoples Of Greater East Asia Urged by M.P. Aoki

The convocation of an assembly of the peoples' representatives of Greater East Asiatic countries under the sponsorship of the House of Representatives was advocated by Seiichi Aoki, M.P. and member of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, at Thursday's Diet Committee meeting of the Association. In view of the epochal success of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations held in November last, Mr. Aoki urges that an assembly of peoples' representatives be held so that the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia may be backed by the increasing national consciousness of the East Asiatic peoples and the work of constructing Greater East Asia vigorously propelled. Mr. Aoki strongly requested that the proposal be incorporated in the resolution to be introduced at the close of the current session of the Imperial Diet.

STUDENTS PRAISED FOR WAR EFFORTS

150 Million Worked in Factories and on Other Vital Projects in 1943, Diet Told

The university and college students of the nation have a highly keen sense of their duty to the State in the current phase of the war situation, a sense which is prompting them to make themselves helpful in every possible way to the national effort to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a completely successful termination.

This is one of the facts which emerged from the statements of Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe and Government delegates made in response to questions at the session on January 27 of the third sub-committee of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives studying the budget of the Education Ministry.

Director Michio Ogasawara of the Physical Education Bureau of the Education Ministry in reply told Representative Takeshiro Haneda that a combined total of 150,000,000 students on various occasions rendered services to the State last year either by employing themselves at factories and places where engineering projects of State importance are proceeding, or by assisting in the development of agriculture and forestry. He pointed out that only male students are permitted to work at the munitions factories, and estimated that a total of more than 480,000 such students availed themselves of the privilege last year.

Mr. Ogasawara's concluding statement was to the effect that a state has been reached where students, male and female, are keen on giving every leisure moment of their day to the State, a contrast to the day when they were wont to consider their duty done by giving their summer holidays to the State, and that they are rapidly acquiring the conception of labor services rendered to the State as being an educational end in themselves.

Education Minister Okabe bore testimony to the wonder of the effect produced by the employment of students at munitions and other factories of importance for the nation. He was speaking from experience, acquired during a visit paid to a certain munitions factory in the early part of the month. His account of what he saw at the factory, as given in the course of his reply to the same interpellator follows:

"I saw students at work, and I seemed to understand the spirit in which their schools had sent them to work at the factory. They impressed me as being actuated by a deep sense of the present stage of the war.

"Students generally no longer are satisfied with taking up occasional jobs at the factories. They are determined to have a full share of the work of increasing the production of materials which are necessary to conduct a successful war, and consider it a great honor to be employed at factories. The students working at factories are as regular in attendance as the regular employees. I heard from the leaders of the factory I inspected that the students at the place are industrious workers and their presence is producing a salutary effect on the morale of the regular employes. The student workers constitute now a factor in the improvement of efficiency at the factories and in the enhancement of the morale of the regular workers."

AMERICA'S AIM TO RULE WORLD SCORED IN DIET

One Nation Cannot Have Full Control, Says Shigemitsu in Lower House

COMMENTS ON ARGENTINA

Japan Will Take Proper Steps Against Foe's Attacks on Mercy Ships, He says

There can be no doubt that the war aim of the United States is to rule the world but no one nation can possibly rule the whole world, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu declared in the First Sub-Committee meeting of the House of Representatives Budget Committee on Thursday in reply to an interpellation posed by Representative Yoshimichi Kuboi, Yamaguchi Prefecture.

Mr. Kuboi wanted to know what the conviction of the Government was in regard to the war policy of the enemy.

"It is said that the war aim of the United States changes like a kaleidoscope," he pointed out, "but what that country designates by such terms as 'defense of Democracy' and 'survival' is really nothing but a means and not her war aim at all. Her real war aim is to rule the world. It is through this fallacy of confusing means with ends that the United States is seeking to delude the rest of the world. What is the opinion of the Government?"

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu replied:

"The American warmongers themselves have admitted that their war aim is to create a world of their own over which they shall exercise their control. That is to say, their war aim is to rule the world. There is no room for any doubt as to their intentions. The various war aims they mention are only designed to conceal their true war aim.

"It is an impossibility, however, for any one nation to rule the world. It is in order to achieve their aim of ruling the world that they are plotting to overthrow Japan and Germany and to frustrate our efforts to liberate the nations of Greater East Asia and to construct a region of common prosperity. The Axis nations, however, and all the nations of Greater East Asia are determined to win the war whatever may come—a determination without which Greater East Asia must fall."

At the same sub-committee meeting, Representative Lieutenant-General Nobutaka Shioden, Tokyo, interpellated the Foreign Minister regarding the news of Argentina's severance of her relations with the Axis countries.

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, in reply, stated:

"Japan's policy toward neutral States is to promote relations of amity with them. If the news of Argentina breaking relations with the Axis countries be true, it is an unfortunate incident, and affords another unmistakable evidence that the enemy countries are putting ruthless pressure on neutral countries in order to mix them up in the war."

The same interpellator then took up the acts of unpardonable atrocity by the American forces, such as the attacks on Japanese hospital ships. These incidents already number ten, including the attack against the hospital ship Buenos Aires Maru, Lieutenant-General Shioden pointed out, and asked to know what counter-measures the Government had in mind.

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu replied:

"These attacks against our hospital ships are palpably against international treaties and justice. The Imperial Japanese Government, on each occasion, has lodged strong protests with the enemy through the International Red Cross or through countries representing Japanese interests. No reply has yet been received to our protest over the Buenos Aires Maru incident. Japan is determined to take effective steps, depending on the reply to come."

Envoy Wei in Chungking

Domei

LISBON, January 26.—Chungking Ambassador to the United States, Wei Tao-ming, arrived in Chungking today, a report from that city disclosed. The purpose of his return, Foreign Vice-Minister Wu Kuo-chan declared, was to discuss a certain special problem.

ARGENTINES TO GET KIND CONSIDERATION

Will Only Be Placed Under Surveillance by Japanese Authorities

Sympathetic consideration will be shown by the Japanese Government in the treatment of the Argentine residents in Japan, reports Domei. They total no more than six, namely, Charge d'Affaires Erasto M. Villa, his wife and child, the consular official in Kobe and two women missionaries in Tokyo. They will only be placed under surveillance and given sympathetic protection, according to Domei.

The Japanese residents in Argentina number approximately 6,000, including the Embassy staff members and branch managers of the Mitsui, Mitsubishi and Okura concerns and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, according to the Mainichi. The rest of them are mostly engaged in retail trade.

It is obvious that Argentina has abandoned her neutrality under back-breaking Anglo-American pressure, comments Domei.

Immediately upon the outbreak of the current war in Europe, the news agency recall, the United States applied unlawful measures of oppression against the 20 Latin American countries in a frantic attempt to force them to sever relations with, or declare war on, the Axis.

Pressure Intensified

Following the occurrence of the War of Greater East Asia, American oppression against the South American countries was intensified with a vengeance, enmeshing one Latin American neutral country after another in the United States' war plans, until in January last year Chile succumbed to Washington's intrigue and Argentina became the lone neutral in the Western Hemisphere.

It was at the greatest pains that Argentina upheld her policy of neutrality. At one time, she came near bowing to American pressure, but the coup d'etat carried out by the present President Pedro Ramirez saved the crisis and enabled adherence to the neutrality policy.

It is undeniable, Domei observes, that one of the factors enabling Argentina to resist American pressure was the clash of Anglo-American interests in that country. The fact then was that Argentina's deviation from her neutrality policy, or more exactly, her submission to Uncle Sam would not necessarily benefit John Bull.

The progress of the war situation and the consequent adjustment of Anglo-American relations compelled Britain to do America's bidding, however, and this deprived Argentina of the pillar, so to speak, of her policy of neutrality.

In the meantime, American oppression against Argentina had become more and more undisguised. Innumerable instances have arisen only within the last ten days. An Argentine Consul on his way to his post in England was arrested on a suspicion of espionage. A charge of espionage against a certain Mrs. Dixon of New York was stated as having to do with Argentina. Then there was the tenacious offensive by the American press against Argentine in connection with the revolution in Bolivia. Perhaps the most pernicious of all the American intrigues was the false allegation that the German Embassy at Buenos Aires contained a large-scale espionage organ.

Ties With Axis Are Severed By Argentina

(Continued from Page 1)

papers, eliminating anti-democratic factions from the government, cooperating fully and sincerely with the sister American republics and with the United Nations although not necessarily as a belligerent."

Germany's official reaction to Argentina's action was not yet available. However, Transocean's diplomatic correspondent yesterday commenting on the British reports of the impending diplomatic severance of relations with the Axis by Argentina said that authoritative Berlin quarters considered the reports as proof that Britain of late has again increased pressure as the "chief agent" of the United States Government on Buenos Aires.

Meanwhile, the German Overseas News Agency today issued a telegram with a Buenos Aires date line, saying that "the German Embassy in Buenos Aires has denied all rumors that any of its members have been involved in the German spy organization."

Women's Association Meets

In commemoration of the second anniversary of the founding of the Japan Women's Association on Thursday, Chairman Jitsuzo Kawanishi and members held a meeting at their headquarters at Kojimachi beginning at 9 a.m.

Indian Colony in Paris Fetes 14th Anniversary Of Independence Day

Special

PARIS, January 26.—Members of the Indian colony here and representatives of the German and Japanese Embassies, as well as numerous friends of the Indian independence movement met today at Hotel Claris to celebrate the 14th anniversary of the issuing of a manifesto by the Indian National Congress, demanding complete independence for India. The Indian speakers said that 400,000,000 Indians were patiently awaiting the hour when the Indian National Army would march into India.

INDIANS IN P.I. FETE INDEPENDENCE DAY

Gathering Told Creation of Free India Regime Stimulates Fight for Freedom

Domei

MANILA, January 26.—Members of the Philippine branch of the Indian Independence League held a rally this morning at the College of Medicine and Pharmacy building on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the Indian declaration of independence.

Addressing the meeting, A. B. Sawni, President of the local Indian Independence League, emphasized that the establishment of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind under Subhas Chandra Bose is an epochal event in the Indian fight for freedom.

He declared, "Under the auspices of this Government which has moved closer to the front lines in Burma, we are about to witness the realization of our long-sought aspirations."

Jagtani Motiram, member of the Executive Committee, also addressed the meeting comparing the situation existing today with the situation that existed prior to the outbreak of the present war.

"At that time, we were disorganized and disheartened, while the British Government in India was strong and powerful. Today, the situation has changed completely," he said, adding, "the famine in Bengal has definitely stimulated an anti-British revolution, while the proclamation of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind has given needed boost for the internal struggle to overthrow alien yoke."

Singing of the Indian national anthem featured the rally, which was attended by the entire Indian community.

Thank Japan's Kindness

Domei

HONGKONG, January 26.—A mass rally was held here today by the Hongkong chapter of the Indian Independence League in order to celebrate Indian Independence Day.

Participants of the rally took the occasion to express profound gratitude for the Japanese Government's promise to transfer the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to the Provisional Government of Free India.

The function was attended by approximately 2,000 Indians, who renewed their determination for the liberation of their fatherland from British yoke.

TANI ENDS INSPECTION

Sees Canton, Hongkong and Taihoku Leaders

Domei

NANKING, January 27.—Japanese Ambassador to China Masayuki Tani returned here today after inspecting Canton, Hongkong and Taihoku since January 16. The following was made by the information department of the Japanese Embassy here at 3 p.m today.:

"Ambassador Tani left Nanking on January 16 for inspection of Canton, Hongkong and Taihoku. At these places the Ambassador talked with Japanese and Chinese Government and military leaders as well as prominent men in private quarters. Throughout the trip the Ambassador closely inspected the real conditions of the places where he visited and came back to Nanking today fulfilling his mission."

Galileo's Birthplace Bombed

Domei

ROME, January 26.—The birthplace of Galileo, famous Italian astronomer in the 16th and 17th century, was mercilessly destroyed when anti-Axis bombers today raided the city of Pisa in Northern Italy and indiscriminately dropped explosives on the residential quarters.

Seeks New Toyama Mayor

The Home Ministry has ordered the filing of recommendations for a successor to the Mayor of Toyama City, Isamu Mori, who will terminate his tenure of office on February 26, according to Domei.

ESPIONAGE ACTIVITY OF ENEMY REVEALED

Japanese Capture Australian Spy Who Was Active in New Britain Island

By N. YAMAZAKI
Of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, January 25.—That Australian spies were carrying on espionage work on New Britain Island prior to the landing of the anti-Axis forces there was revealed for the first time by Captain Murphy, an Australian infantry officer, who was captured recently by the XX Unit of the Japanese Forces.

Captain Murphy, who was taken prisoner prior to the landing of the anti-Axis forces, stated he had been trained at the Australian Espionage Institution at Brisbane.

This institution was installed last July and is headed by General Douglas MacArthur, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwest Pacific, with Colonel Robert as the Director of the Information Bureau. The latter is assisted by the chief of the field operation section and many others who are on the staff.

Captain Murphy, giving a brief history of his life prior to the outbreak of the current war, said that he was formerly a jucidal officer for his government at Morobe, Gasmata, and other places in New Guinea. After he had finished his training as a spy at the above institution last year, he was assigned to the task which led to his capture by the Japanese Forces.

Revealing the means by which he stole into New Britain, Captain Murphy said as follows:

"Being charged with the mission of investigating New Britain Island, I got into a plane at Brisbane and was flown to a certain island where I was ordered to board a submarine. It was X day of the XX month. The submarine took me to Cape Orford on the eastern coast of New Britain Island. About 150 yards offshore my two subordinate officers and I jumped into a rubber boat and paddled toward the beach. At that time I felt extremely nervous.

"However, before departing from the submarine, we were ordered to perform three duties: first, to rescue our comrade airmen whose planes had been shot down by the Japanese Air Units; second, to reconnoiter the frequency of rounds made by the enemy as well as those of our planes; and third, to reconnoiter the the strength, positions, and other worth-while details concerning the Japanese Armed Forces.

"The most important assignment, we were told, was to rescue our comrade airmen; so we three, guided by the native inhabitants went from place to place in search for them. They may have been suffering in the jungles. Whenever we entered the danger zones, we had our guides walk two to three hundred yards ahead of us.

"On sighting Japanese soldiers native guides would hum a tune or raise their hands over their heads as a warning to us.

"Our day's activities started at 7:30 a.m. We dispatched news to our base for five minutes of every hour until 4:30 p.m., using the Minute Alibi, a very popular novel in Australia, as the cipher-key. We were told to use the book from page 50.

"November came, however no mass-offensive was launched in the New Britain area as we had anticipated. We were gripped with misgivings and an ominous feeling. Then, on XX day we encountered the Japanese Forces and my two subordinates were killed in action. Thanks to the kindness and assistance of the village headman whom I knew, I was able to escape. Alone, I paddled the canoe, drifting from place to place until I was finally captured by the Japanese.

"I am now under the kind protection of the Japanese, and whenever I think of the Australian army authorities I feel indignant at their insincerity."

Bolivia Files Protest With 17 Governments For Non-Recognition

Domei

LISBON, January 26.—Highly indignant over the attitude of non-recognition by 17 American countries, including the United States who brought pressure to bear on all the other American countries to adopt this step, the Bolivian Government today instructed its consuls stationed in these countries to file a strong protest, according to a report from La Paz. Bolivia's protest follows in substance: "The attitude of non-recognition taken by these American countries toward Bolivia is a cause for great regret. However, no word or action outside this country will ever affect the democratic national guiding policy of the Bolivian Government."

Anti-Influenza Movement to Be Launched To Prevent Spread of Epidemic From U.S.

With the radio speech to be broadcast on Sunday by Hirokichi Nadao of the Hygienic Bureau of the Welfare Ministry, a nation-wide anti-influenza movement will be launched against a possible influenza attack which is more formidable than a cholera epidemic, Anglo-American machinations, or enemy air raids, reports Domei.

During World War I influenza of a virulent nature known as "Spanish Flu" broke out in Spain and spread to all parts of the world, including Japan. In order to prevent the spread of the influenza, which is now sweeping both Europe and the United States, to Japan, various anti-epidemic measures have been devised through the combined efforts of the Welfare Ministry, the Metropolitan Police Board, the Board of Information, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Epidemic Research Institute, as well as other organizations.

COMMUNIST TRAITS GAINING IN ENGLAND

British Live in Fear of German Reprisals, Says Neutral Observer

Domei

BERLIN, January 26.—Communist influence is spreading throughout Britain, while the whole British community is inwardly trembling over the possible German reprisals for the blind bombings conducted by the Royal Air Force on German cities, according to information received here from Geneva today.

A neutural national who recently arrived in Switzerland from England said that for all the apparent inflation boom prevailing in Britain the country is undergoing unpreceded difficulties.

The influence of the Communist Party is spreading in England, he said, and especially in the industrial centers the number of Communists has increased. It has become quite a common thing to see men wearing hammer and sickle badges on their coat lapels. The British Government does not dare taking any drastic step to suppress such practices. The upper classes are keenly feeling the menace to the established order.

Owing to the large-scale requisitioning of foodstuffs and other provisions for the European invasion, the supply of daily necessaries to the people has become extremely restricted and even in the first-class London hotels it is common for one to be unable to obtain any food. Because of the heavy transportation of troops and munitions by rail, it has become a frequent occurrence for passenger trains to be sidetracked for hours to let troop trains pass.

The British people in all walks of life believe that German reprisals for the brutal bombings of German cities are at hand and are accordingly growing more apprehensive and nervous.

All Help Given Our Nationals Held by Enemy

(Continued from Page 1)

Japanese in concentration camps in America and Canada in fields of endeavor where there is a scarcity of labor. No few Japanese will be getting short of pocket money although some are living comfortably as a result of the rise in the price of Brazilian farm product. These Japanese are the persons who were on the first line of peaceful expansion before the war and who will be enabled to make a contribution to the peaceful expansion of Japan after the war. There is a need of helping and comforting these Japanese to the best of our ability.

"Through Switzerland, Sweden, and Portugal, countries which are representing our interests, we are watching the treatment received by the Japanese in the enmy countries and in those which have severed relations with us and file strong protests where such are needed. In short we are doing everything we can to bring about an improvement in the treatment of these Japanese."

FILIPINO CONDEMNS FOE'S TERROR RAIDS

Avers Military Failures Seen As Reason for Wanton Action of Anglo-Americans

Domei

MANILA, January 26.—Condemning the enemy's vicious indiscriminate raids, which are devoid of military significance and merely attempts at terrorizing civilian population, Armando Malai, Tribune writer, said that the "Anglo-Americans have not only forgotten humanity and human standards, but have also lost their conscience and the fear of God.

"The wrath of entire Christendom should be called down upon the Anglo-Americans for the raids on the Holy See and the more recent attack of the Pope's summer villa at Castel Gandolfo," he asserted.

Pointing out that the Anglo-Americans, blocked in their effort to gain legitimate victories have no scruple in resorting to any means possible to gain beastly ends, Mr. Malai declared, however, that the terror raids on the civilian population in East Asia are having contrary effect and are making East Asians more determined than ever to exert all efforts to achieve victory.

Mr. Malai added, "If they believe that by bombing centers of civilian population, machine-gunning women and children and sinking ships laden with sick and wounded, they can win the war, then we can say that they do not know the nature of their opponents and their eventual total defeat would in no small measure be due to such an ignorance of their opponent's nature."

Warning that "what those devils will do in the future we, Filipinos, must be most careful to give the fullest consideration," Mr. Malai said, "Like a man whose neck has been pinned to the wall, the enemy is likely to strike out with hands and feet in any direction, and one such direction may be the Philippines. The mere fact that the Philippines was formerly her vassal would not in the least hinder America from spreading destruction here, even if such destruction would not aid in the least of her efforts on land, sea and air."

Moreover, he stated, "Chagrined over the failure to score military success over Japan, the enemy is giving vent to disappointment by striking out on non-combatants. What further inhuman and cruel acts of the Anglo Americans will undertake remains to be seen, but Filipinos as well as all East Asians are fully prepared to minimize the effects of the enemy's loss of human values."

SOVIET-TURKISH TIES DECIDEDLY IMPROVE

Russia's Changed Attitude Chiefly Responsible, Says Tass News Agency

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 25.—Relations between the Soviet Union and Turkey have noticeably improved lately and this change which has taken place in the attitude of the Soviet Union is attracting the special attention of diplomatic circles in Turkey.

The following facts may be given as the causes for the improvement in Soviet-Turkish relations:

1. The Soviet authorities are adopting a new attitude in their negotiations with Turkey on trade and other questions.
2. The border regions are calmer with the restoration of order there.
3. There is an improvement in the attitude of the Soviet newspapers and magazines toward Turkey.

The magazine "War and Proletariat" is an example of the sympathetic manner in which Soviet publications have begun to deal with matters relating to Turkey.

This magazine has suspended, since September last year, the campaign it had been conducting against the policy of neutrality adopted by the Turkish Government. It maintained complete silence while American and British newspapers were bitterly assailing Turkey immediately after the Cairo Conference.

It was not the only Soviet publication that showed itself friendly and sympathetic toward Turkey. Some Soviet newspapers gave prominence to the historical friendship between the two countries.

An example of Soviet editorial utterances favoring Turkey is an article distributed by the Tass News Agency on January 12.

A summary of the article follows:

"It is exceedingly interesting today to remember Lenin's attitude toward Turkey. Lenin had profound sympathy for the people of Turkey. He also had great respect for Ataturk in his struggle to make the Turkish people a free and independent and free race.

"Lenin was wont to talk about the importance of cementing the friendship between the Soviet Union and Turkey. At the time of the revolution by Turkish youth he argued that the most sensible policy toward the Balkans was to let the various Balkan States live as they liked and he condemned the idea of other countries meddling in Balkan affairs.

"The Government of the Soviet Union has, since the days of Lenin, been following the policy of recognizing the rights of the Turkish people and supporting them in their fight for independence.

"Developments in the international situation make us realize the truth and importance behind Lenin's views regarding Turkey and the Balkans."

All Turkish newspapers gave prominence to this Tass article, a fact that caused excitement in various quarters.

The organ of the People's Party, editorially commenting on the Tass article, said:

"The Tass article is a most pleasing New Year present to the Turkish people. As is known, Lenin, in his association with Ataturk, placed Soviet-Turkish relations on a new basis. Lenin and Ataturk are no more but the tradition established by them is carried on by Ismet Inonu and Stalin. We consider friendship between Turkey and the Soviet Union indispensable for post-war peace."

The Tass News Agency recently commented on Soviet-Turkish relations and said to the following effect:

"There are certain facts we must always bear in mind when we discuss Soviet-Turkish relations. One of them is that the Soviet Union is geographically Turkey's neighbor. This is a fact which no one can alter. Another is that the present war will see the end of the policy of international balance of power. This means that it will be impossible for the smaller countries to exist simply by taking advantage of conflicts among the great Powers.

"Still another fact is that Britain, an ally of Turkey, has a pact of alliance with the Soviet Union for a period of 20 years and it is inconceivable that Britain will abrogate the pact. A fourth fact is that the Soviet Union will become the strongest country in all Europe after the present war. A fifth and the last fact is that the present war has proved that the Soviet Union and Turkey can get on well together and that a strong Turkey is a necessity to the Soviet Union."

Japanese Residents In Canton, Swatow Donate 9 Airplanes

Domei

CANTON, January 26.—Nine more warplanes which were donated by Japanese residents in Canton and Swatow to Japan's fighting services were officially presented today at ceremonies held at the local airfield this evening attended by Commanders of the Japanese Army in South China, the Imperial Fleet in South China waters and other Japanese dignitaries. Four of the warplanes were for the Army and five for the Navy. It is recalled that Japanese residents here and in Swatow made a previous donation of three warplanes recently.

MRS. FUDEKO ISHII PASSES

President of Takinogawa Gakuen Dies at Age of 80

Mrs. Fudeko Ishii, president of the Takinogawa Gakuen, died at her residence in the compound of the school on Monday at the age of 80.

Mrs. Ishii is the aunt of Viscount Nagisa Watanabe, member of the House of Peers. She has devoted herself to the education of backward children for the last 30 years.

The funeral service is to be held at the school at 2 p.m. Friday according to Christian rites.

WINTER OFFENSIVE COSTLY TO SOVIETS

German Bleeding Tactics Cause Red Army Casualties of 1,000,000 in 40 Days

Domei

BERLIN, January 20.—The Red Army in the current winter offensive between December 4 last year and January 14 this year suffered at the hands of the Germans under their "bleeding tactics" more than 1,000,000 officers and men killed, wounded or taken prisoner, according to an estimate made by the German military authorities.

The focal point of the Soviet winter offensive which began about Christmas has gradually shifted from the south to the north and a terrific war of attrition is being fought between the impetuous Soviets and the skilfully side-stepping Germans.

The Soviets began their winter offensive by an attempt to cut the German lines between north and south in the area west of Kiev but thanks to the masterly command of Field-Marshal Fritz Erich von Mannstein, Commander-in-Chief of the German Forces on the Southern Front, the initial strategic plan of the Red Army ended in failure. Consequently, the Soviets moved their points of protrusion from the Berdichev-Shashikov area to the banks of the Bug River and conceived their second objective of annihilating the Germans in the Dnieper area by a flanking offensive. Field-Marshal von Mannstein, however, at once turned to the offensive and not only beat the Soviets back from the Bug River sector but by threatening the southern wing of the Soviets at the points of protrusion froze them at the apex of the triangle, so that they could not advance any further westward from Uman.

Thus, the Russians, although they succeeded in wresting back the areas west of Kiev and on the right bank of the Dnieper were frustrated in their attempt to outflank the Germans. It is understood that in the offensive in the Leningrad sector from a point north of Lake Ilmen that has just been started, the Soviets are seeking to break through the impasse on the Southern Front.

During the mammoth-scaled winter offensive, the Soviets, caught in the snare of the "bleeding tactics" of the Germans, have suffered tremendous losses. Between December 4 and January 14, they suffered 1,000,000 killed, wounded or taken prisoner, including 10,000 at Kerch, 40,000 at Nikopol, 40,000 at Dniepropetrovsk, 120,000 at Kirovograd, 100,000 at Cherkassy, 200,000 at Kiev and Berdichev, 100,000 at Zhitomir and Korosten, 100,000 at Reych'tsa, 110,000 at Bripiach and Verejina and 150,000 at Vitebsk and Nevel.

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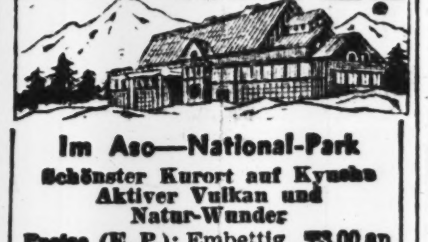

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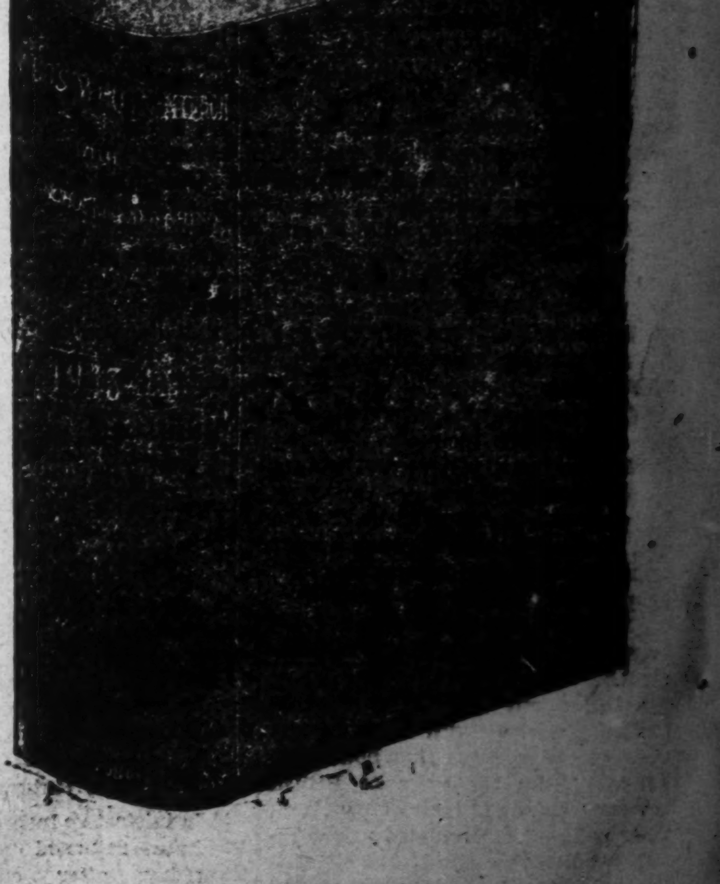

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FAIRNESS AND TRUTH MARK NIPPON POLICY

No Hardships Too Great for People of Japanese Race, Says Dr. Royama

No matter what difficulties and hardships may lie ahead, the spiritually fortified people of Japan will fearlessly tread in the path of righteousness, confident of ultimate victory in the War of Greater East Asia, Dr. Masamichi Royama, member of the House of Representatives, declared in an article entitled "Japan's Upright Policy and the Home," carried by the Mainichi.

Dr. Royama's remarks, in substance, follow:

"The spirit of Japan is fully manifested in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia and the unanimous acceptance of this Declaration by the races of East Asia has without doubt greatly perturbed the enemy camp who, in a desperate attempt to counteract the spreading Japanese influence, chose to ignore the Joint Declaration at the Cairo conference. They are also attempting to make Chungking fight their battles for them by offering vague promises of territorial gains after the war.

"As Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo said, 'Light will come from the East,' the world will see the fulfilment of the ancient prophecy through Japan kindling the flame called Truth which shall radiate to the four corners of the earth.

"The deeply rooted sense of humanity and justice in the Japanese race was conclusively proved at the time of the sinking of the two British battleships, the Prince of Wales and the Repulse by our Sea Eagles off the Malai coast. The Japanese airmen refrained from attacking the enemy destroyer which was engaged in rescuing the crew of the sunken warships. This beautiful act of Bushido was highly lauded even by Prime Minister Winston Churchill himself in his address in the Houses of Parliament. He declared, 'I pay highest tribute to the Bushido spirit of Japan. No matter how the tide of war may turn, the British shall never forget the chivalrous gesture of the Japanese fighters who spared the lives of the crew of the warships which they had sunk.' Thus, in war or peace Japan's spirit of justice and fair play will never change.

"In order to build up the true Japanese spirit the home plays an all important part, for nowhere else can the spirit of humanity be fostered. The upright Japanese foreign policy is the outcome of the spirit instilled in people in the home. Consequently the Japanese home is inseparably related to the Government's foreign policy. Society must be composed of homes built on a strong and ethical basis. All such homes should have but one idea—the cause of the State—for this is the only way in which a nation can be fundamentally strong."

How the Negroes Look Upon the U.S.

(Continued From Page 4)

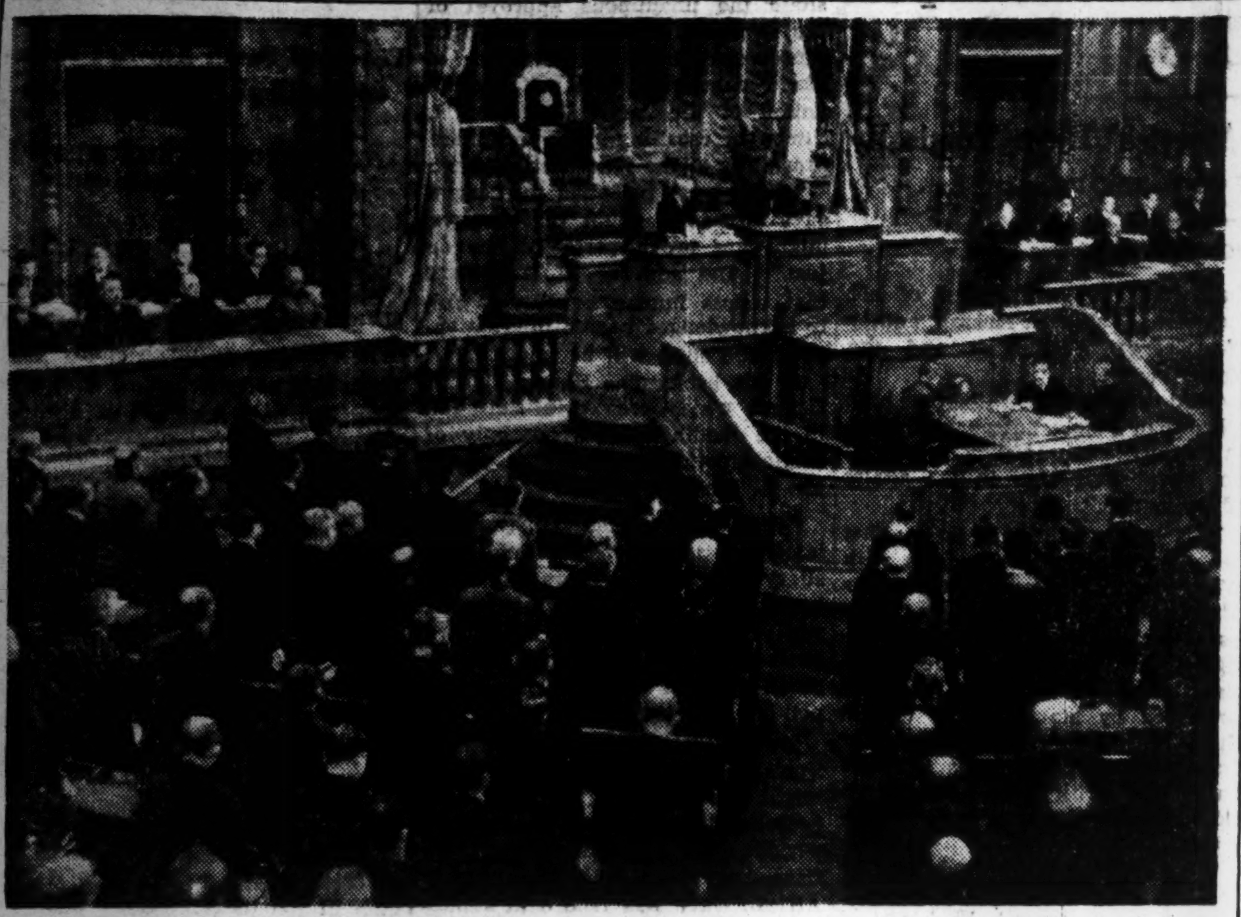
man and discovered that he was his equal. After the end of the war, the Negroes declared: "We came back to fight." Thus, out of the World War a new Negro was born. So the white man's attitude enters the fourth period.

To recapitulate, the white man's attitude advanced through the periods of welcome, nuisance and pamper and finally entered the fourth stage, that of fear. The latter period is pronounced by attempts to hide the actual facts regarding the Negro Problem and to underrate the ability of the Negros as well as to divert the attention of the Negro intellectuals elsewhere. It is, therefor, extremely difficult for a foreigner to carry out an exhaustive research into the Negro Problem.

The direct cause for the recent racial strife in Detroit is not as yet clearly established. The murder of a harlot was first reported to be the cause, later to be refuted as only a rumor. It is certain that the motive was trifle, but hundreds of thousands of people joined in the race war. Both the American and world attention was focussed, not on the incident itself, but on the social conditions which make possible the recurrence of such a tragedy. The unstable social condition was due to the historical divergence between the white man and the Negro in America.

Following the Detroit incident, another racial strife broke out on August 1 in the Negro quarter of Harlem in New York. Issuing a statement on the incident, the Mayor of New York revealed that the nature of the strife was racial and had caused grave misgivings in America. He declared that although the Harlem strife was quenched only after two days of active and timely measures by the police and state authorities, the tragic character and humiliation of the case cannot be eradicated. It was regarded as grave not because it cost the lives of five persons and the wounding of hundreds of others as well as incurring the loss of several hundred millions of dollars, but because it broke out spontaneously without any planning, leader—white or black—and reason for revenge. The Negro understands the white man's fear, and the Negro intellectuals regard the history of America and the world in a different light from that of the white man. Is it any wonder then that the Negro desires a new rebirth of the world?

Approve War Budget



Final and unanimous approval was given by the House of Peers which, by a standing vote, passed the extraordinary war expenditure supplementary budget of ¥38,000,000,000 at its plenary session on Thursday morning as shown in above photo.

Motion Picture Policy For the South

(Continued From Page 4)

We can now say that the greater part of the responsibility of consolidating Asia depends on motion pictures, particularly those that will be issued from Japan. In a perfectly unprejudiced and impartial manner, it lies in our hands to convey the true aim of the present war to all the people inhabiting East Asia through films. Not only Japan, but every country will produce its pictures with a common ideal in mind, though the manner by which this is conveyed may vary. Be it a dramatic or a cultural production, it makes not the least difference as long as the motive and artistic achievements are in line with the spirit of East Asia.

New Japan Introduced

There had been a time when Japan was belittled, as being merely a dream-like country, of Marco Polo's perhaps. But the case has entirely altered now, and Japan must be looked upon under a different light, and the new Japan may be revealed to be world through the motion picture.

Also what do the other people of East Asia demand from the Japanese movies? And with what can we supply them? These two problems require a mutual consideration among the various peoples. Each of us should become acquainted with the merits and demerits of one another, the good adopted and the bad cast away.

Such a task being more delicate and expansive than would appear at first thought would necessitate extensive research. Some such thing as a Greater East Asia Motion Picture Research Bureau should be established in future, with Japan as the central figure. Through such an organization, local events could be filmed and sent to all countries within the common prosperity regions in a very short time. In this way, we will be able to strengthen the idea that we are all striving for a common cause.

Another thing of vital importance is that the youths of today who are uniformly confronted with the heavy burden of realizing the ideals of Asia should know the strifes and struggles of one another, and above all, to understand one another. The motion picture, is at any rate not only the most efficacious but the quickest method of fulfilling the task. Children should be educated also, through movies. From childhood, the various peoples should learn to love one another, to cultivate similar tastes, and to develop an industrious and cooperative mind.

We know that the limits of verbal or written culture are great, and this vast deficiency should be remunerated through motion pictures. As has already been suggested, there is to date, nothing that is more extensive in the field of cultural activity than the cinema world, if it is conceived in the right light.

Proposals for a motion picture conference, as it were, are rampant. A serious urge to set up some sort of sound motion picture policy has been provoked among the authorities of filmdom, not merely for a higher appreciation of life, but also for a mutual consolidation of all Asiatics.

Japanese Gun Crew Sticks to Action Post As Transport Sinks After Torpedo Attack

The bravery and unbending sense of duty manifested by three gunners, Section Commander Superior Private Kitani, first gunner Superior Private Inoue and second gunner Superior Private Tokunaga, who stuck to their action post till they finally shared the fate of their sinking transport which had been torpedoed by an enemy submarine, was revealed by the captain of the transport, Sensaburo Kinoshita, reports Domei.

The story related by Captain Kinoshita follows:

"On X day in November last year, a convoy charged with the mission of conveying arms, ammunition, and foodstuffs to the front, braved the southern seas heading straight for its destination.

"Suddenly the lookout on XX Maru of the squadron espied the tell-tale trail of a torpedo. The vessel immediately turned to avoid the missile, but, unfortunately, the torpedo hit the ship. Another torpedo hit was scored on the engine-room which instantly exploded.

"As soon as the vessel was hit by the third torpedo, I ordered the crew to leave the ship immediately, but the three gunners stayed on to shell the enemy submarine which was fast submerging. The doomed transport on which the three gallant gunners had remained to protect the transport squadron from further torpedo attacks, sank to its watery grave within a few seconds.

"The remaining members of the crew who had witnessed the unflinching determination of their three comrades were most profoundly impressed. The valor and courage of these three gallant gunners may well be likened to that of the three 'Human Bombs' of the Shanghai Incident."

HEALTHY PROGRESS SEEN IN CURRENCY CIRCULATION

Active Distribution of Government Funds Helps to Increase Bank Deposits

The returns of the National Monetary Control Association covering bank accounts for Japan Proper at the end of December last show a healthy development in currency circulation.

Bank deposits in the country during December reached ¥56,328,000,000 showing an increase of ¥2,516,000,000 over November last. Compared with the amount at the end of December 1942, the total increase in bank deposits amounted to ¥9,758,000,000.

Meanwhile, the total of bank loans at the end of December last was ¥32,713,000,000 which is an increase of ¥1,109,000,000 over November and an increase of ¥7,401,000,000 over the year before. The remarkable rise of ¥7,401,000,000 in bank loans during last year is due to the tremendous demand for industrial funds resulting from the expansion of the munition industry.

The increase of ¥2,500,000,000 in bank deposits for December last and the ¥9,758,000,000 increase registered during the 12 months ending December were due to the active distribution of Government funds which counteracted the inaction shown in some quarters.

VATICAN'S SUPPORT SEEN FOR NEW ASIA

Domei Comments on Report That Piani Was Named as Pope's Representative to P.I.

That the Vatican has taken a step to formally recognize the new Republic of the Philippines by appointing Bishop Guillermo Piani as the first Vatican representative to Manila was reported by D.N.B. from Rome, but no official confirmation has been received here by the Foreign Office from Ken Harada, Japanese Minister to the Vatican, according to the Domei News Agency.

Commenting on this report, Domei said that if the D.N.B. report is true, then the Vatican's appointment of Bishop Piani to Manila may be regarded as de facto recognition of the new Republic.

The Vatican, being the center of world Catholics, is an object of special respect by all nations Domei said, adding, because of its religious nature, the Vatican has always maintained an absolutely fair, unbiased policy toward other countries. Consequently, the measure just taken by the Vatican is full of significance concerning the future of East Asia.

Pointing out that on the birth of the Philippines as a new Republic in East Asia, Spain had sent a cordial message of congratulation to the Manila Government in the name of Chief of State General Francisco Franco, Domei said that this friendly act toward the newly born Republic provoked the United States again, which threatened Spain by denouncing the move as a "highly unfriendly measure."

Forgetting her self-respect the United States is expressing her displeasure against any and every act taken by other nations which are acting in accordance with their sense of fairness and sound judgment the news agency declared, adding, the position of these nations cannot be affected in the least by America's expressions of selfish displeasure. What is right will remain right in spite of the United States.

In the current session of the Japanese Diet, earnest discussions are being carried on concerning the prosecution of the Joint Declaration which was issued by the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations. Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and others have declared that the principles of the "Joint Declaration, will be applicable not only in Greater East Asia, but throughout the world for the maintenance of permanent peace for mankind," Domei added.

In conclusion, Domei said that the faith expressed by the Japanese leaders in the Joint Declaration must have been strongly endorsed by the Vatican, for the measure just taken has indicated that the Vatican has recognized Japan's policy of constructing a new order in East Asia.

U.S. TO LAUNCH BATTLESHIP

New York Navy Arsenal Builds 45,000 Ton Ohio Class Warship

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 24.—The United States Navy Department announced today that a new 45,000-ton warship of the Ohio Class will be launched at the New York Arsenal on January 29, according to a Washington dispatch.

The new craft will be heavily armed with nine 16-inch guns and 20 five inch guns and will be capable of attaining a speed of 30 knots. The $93,000,000 ship will be constructed nine months ahead of schedule, the keel having been laid in 1941, the report added.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 24.—The launching of the new aircraft carrier Hancock of the Essex-type at Quincy, Massachusetts today was announced by the United States Navy Department, a Washington dispatch disclosed.

The Hancock has a displacement of 25,000 tons and is capable of carrying over 80 planes. The Navy Department further added that it was furnished with "the latest in deck and defensive protection."

STORM CAUSES DAMAGE ON CALIFORNIA COAST

Fishing Boats and Pleasure Craft Dashed on to Beach By High Seas

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 25.—Numerous fishing boats and pleasure craft were smashed onto the beach on Monday by high seas whipped up by a violent storm which struck the southern California coast, it is reported from Los Angeles. Some halibut boats which for a time were feared lost with their crews finally managed to stagger into the San Pedro harbor.

As an aftermath of the storm, an apartment house near the ocean at Rendondo Beach started settling in the sand and sank until its first floor windows were level with the sidewalk. The tenants were hurriedly evacuated for fear that the building would collapse. Damage was done by pounding waves on bulkheads along the coast.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1944

A Conjunction of the Stars

A new conjunction of the stars seems about to take place in America's labor firmament. John L. Lewis, the most brilliant of the luminaries, is heading back on his circumambulating course toward the orbit of the American Federation of Labor again. What fate will it bode for the American public and particularly for President Roosevelt?

According to latest observations, an important step has been taken toward ending the long quarrel between Lewis and the A.F.L. with the latter's Executive Committee discussing the resolution opening the way for Lewis' United Mine Workers of America to re-enter the American Federation of Labor. Committees from both parties may soon negotiate the plans on which the mine workers may return to the fold of the parent body. The latest reports indicate that the move has hit a snag, to be sure, but the trend of developments remains clear enough.

Ten years ago Lewis broke away from the American Federation of Labor with eight unions to form what is now the Congress of Industrial Organization. Later when Lewis split with the C.I.O. because of his increasing opposition to President Roosevelt whom the C.I.O. supported, the United Mine Workers followed Lewis on his divergent path. Now Lewis and his United Mine Workers are once more heading back toward the A.F.L.

This latest move is without question an indication that the anti-Roosevelt forces are coming into an active alliance. What Lewis' attitude is toward Roosevelt's wartime labor policy needs no explanation in the light of the bitter battle which Lewis waged with the Administration throughout the greater part of last year over the coal mine strike situation. The addition of the 600,000 battle-toughened miners to the A.F.L. means that not only will this body gain substantial strength over the C.I.O. but that the augmented forces of the A.F.L. can be expected to take an increasingly antagonistic attitude toward the Roosevelt labor program.

There is no question but that Roosevelt's recent pushing of the National Service Act has contributed to this latest development. The President, believing that a self-assertive labor element constitutes an obstacle to his aim of setting up an increasingly totalitarian domestic structure with authority concentrated in his own person, has apparently deliberately set out to break the power of the unions by advocating the National Service Act which would institute arbitrary labor conscription and control. Even the pro-Roosevelt C.I.O. has shown its restiveness under this presidential threat, with Philip Murray, president of the C.I.O., indirectly fighting back by attacking most recently the alleged falsity of the government's reports concerning the relation between mounting living costs and the wage scale. Various other groups have been far more unrestrained in their opposition to the President's labor mobilization plan, so much so that Congress has apparently sidetracked the National Service Act for the time being.

But the approaching reunion of Lewis and the A.F.L. indicates that something far more fundamental than a battle over a single legislative act is in the offing. It presages a titanic showdown between the President and organized labor over the fundamental issue of the place of labor in the rapidly-emerging new American scheme of society. The influence of the labor vote on the approaching presidential election, the effect of labor disputes on war production, and other matters of the moment are relatively incidental beside the more fundamental issue. And that issue is the question of what kind of a government and what kind of a society the American nation intends to form amidst the shifting conditions of the present world. It is a question of ultimate national philosophy and national aim. The conjunction of the stars may help to forecast, at least in part, the future of America and the fate of her President.

Joint Existence and Common Defense

Recent discussions in the current session of the Imperial Diet call attention anew to the Joint Declaration made at the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations last November. This Joint Declaration comprises five basic principles which are a manifestation of Japan's world policy based upon the basic ideals on which the nation was founded and are principles which will allow all the nations of the world to have each their proper place and enable all mankind to enjoy common well-being and prosperity. The first principle states that each nation of Greater East Asia will in cooperation endeavor to maintain the stability of Greater East Asia and to construct an order of common well-being and prosperity based on moral ideals. This clarifies the principle of common well-being and prosperity.

It will be noted that this principle is comprised of three principal ideas, namely: the emancipation, construction, and defense of Greater East Asia. These three ideas are inseparably connected with one another. There can be no construction in Greater East Asia without its emancipation. Nor can a new order be established without defending the region against outside foes. Each of these three ideas will be realized only through the perfect prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

The aims of the War of Greater East Asia have been proclaimed to the four corners of the world; they are to emancipate Greater East Asia and lay the foundations for its construction. In the first year of the war, Japan succeeded in eradicating hostile influences from every corner of East Asia. During the second year, China regained her real independence, Burma and the Philippines secured their new independence, the Indonesians were granted the right of participating in their own government, and the Provisional Government of Azad Hind was created. Thus, these peoples of East Asia who had been groaning under the oppression and exploitation of Britain, America, and the Netherlands have returned to their natural state, and thus the foundation for their emancipation has been laid.

The East Asiatic nations who have thus been liberated from the Anglo-American yoke will endeavor to establish a new order in East Asia in cooperation with other countries such as Manchoukuo and Thailand. The renaissance of East Asia is about to begin. This new order will be built on the moral foundation of equality and reciprocity. The construction of Greater East Asia must be carried out through the general mobilization of the total power of all the nations of the region, which should be defended by them all.

All the nations of East Asia, except Japan, have been subjected to the invasion and exploitation of the Anglo-Americans. These nations suffered under Anglo-American rule for upwards of several centuries because they lacked self-awakening as well as mutual unity based on moral ideals. Now, however, they have awakened from their slumber of centuries, are intent to overthrow the Anglo-Americans in their pledge to live or die together and are mobilizing their total strength for the prosecution of the war. Such an awakening has come from their realization that the current conflict is a war to deliver Asia out of the hands of its enemies and a war of self-defense against its oppressors.

The War of Greater East Asia is not a simple matter of victory or defeat but a momentous conflict on which hangs the very destiny of all of East Asia. As revealed by the declaration made at the Cairo Conference, the intention of the Anglo-Americans is to wipe Japan, the pivotal power in East Asia, off the face of the earth and thereby place all East Asia in the chains of perpetual slavery. That is why all East Asia must carry through the present war by overcoming all difficulties at all cost. By means of such trials and privations will East Asia be able to realize its supreme object of creating a paradise of common prosperity and well-being for its one billion inhabitants.

A Year Ago Today

January 28, 1943

General Jan Christian Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, submitted to the Parliament a bill for permitting the dispatch of the volunteer army of the Union of South Africa to fronts outside Africa. In submitting the bill, General Smuts explained that the Government had no intention of sending troops of the Union of South Africa to the American Continent or East Asia, but that he desired to make it possible for South African forces to share in joint operations in fronts near the African Continent.

How the Negroes Look Upon the U.S.

Sufferings of 'Stepchild of America' Have Tragically Stained History of Mankind

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

[Editor's Note: This is the first of three articles on the Negro problem. The next will deal with the question of how the Negroes look upon Asia.]

To what extent has the American Negro been affected by the War of Greater East Asia and its subsequent New World Order and what have been his reactions? To arrive at an answer the thoughts and actions of as many representative Negro leaders as possible have been taken into careful consideration. These in turn have been divided into various gradual stages up to the Negro's adoption of a white man's outlook.

If Australia with a population of less than eight million is the "Orphan of the Pacific" the American Negro, totalling twice the entire population of Australia and comprising over 10 per cent of the population of the United States, may rightly be called the "Stepchild of America." As is widely known, the stepchild treatment which the American Negro suffered ever since Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863 is one of the most tragic stains in the history of mankind.

The Negro problem, always a humbug to the American people, became even more distasteful to them following the outbreak of the war between Japan and America. On the other hand, our interest in the Negro was heightened when on June 20, 1943, a "race war" broke out in the city of Detroit, in which 30 people were reported killed and 700 wounded before the Government troops were able to bring the bloody disturbances under their control.

Debarred Japanese

The utmost attention has always been paid to the racial classification of the population of the United States during each census taken every decade since 1790. Dreaming of a white man's world after the victory in the Great War, the United States embarked on the campaign of checkmating Japan not only with the 5-5-3 Naval Agreement but by debarring Japanese from being naturalized. They also began to openly call the Mexican a member of the colored races. Although in the census taken in 1920 the Mexicans in the United States were generally classified as of the colored race, they were restored to the position of white man in the census of 1940 when America found her international position becoming more and more precarious as a result of the economic depression of 1929, coupled with the stoppage of white immigration from Europe and the growing birthrate at home.

Even after the signing of the American Declaration of Independence, the initial clause of which commenced with the words that "all men are created equal," there were according to the first Federal Census taken 15 years later in 1790, in the land of the "free," 697,624 slave Negroes and 59,557 free Negroes. This total of 757,181 members of the black race comprised a little less than 20 per cent of the total population of 3,929,214 of the United States. The first victim of the Boston Massacre, which is regarded as the direct cause of the War of Independence, was a Negro called Crispus Attucks. In that War of Independence approximately 3,000 Negro soldiers participated.

After issuing a declaration on the successful conclusion of the War of Independence, the politicians of the time, while drawing up the draft for the Constitution, were placed in a very embarrassing position when the Negro problem came up for discussion. The ideal of freedom and equality as embodied in the framework of the Constitution appeared contradictory to the actual treatment meted out to the Negro slaves. Finally the following point was stipulated in Article 1, Section 2, of the United States Constitution:

"Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned . . . according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of Free persons . . . three-fifths of All Other Persons."

"All other persons" meant the slaves. It can thus be seen that the Constitution upon which the foundation of the state rested was in itself a fraud.

Left Behind 317 Slaves

In our primary school days we were taught the story of George Washington, Father of the Country, who in his boyhood truthfully told his father that he had chopped down the cherry tree. With this anecdote we are all familiar, but only a few associate the President of the "Sweet Land of Liberty" as a slave holder. When he departed from this world, he left behind him 317 slaves. Even to this day, at his Mount Vernon home, consecrated as the sacred soil of America, there hangs an alarm bell, a poignant reminder of slaves that were part and parcel of his mansion. Walter H. Mazzak, author of "George Washington and the Negro" wrote:

"Had George Washington been other than a slave holder in Virginia in the eighteenth century, he would not have risen high in the affairs of the nation."

It is hardly necessary to say that the American figure who vies with Washington in international fame is Abraham Lincoln. Nicknamed Honest Abe, he gained his fame as the signer of the Emancipation Proclamation. That Lincoln was not prompted by his sympathy toward the sufferings of the slaves or for any humanitarian reasons is borne out in the writings of Frederick T. Hill, author of "Lincoln, Emancipator of the Nation:"—

"It is a strange fact—and one that is often forgotten or slurred—that Lincoln, in whom all the hopes of the North were centered during the Civil War, was a Southerner by birth and inheritance.

"Lincoln was a factor—a very important factor—in rescuing the Negro from bondage. But he was not its emancipator—a statement which can be demonstrated by his own words and action, supplemented by documentary proof."

Lincoln was first elected to the Presidency in 1861. In his Inaugural Address on March 4 he irrevocably stated:

"I have no purpose directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it now exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so."

To Cloak Ambition

Just as the slogan, "war for civilization" was applied to the internal political strife between the North and South, so today the Anglo-Americans are raising the standard of the "four freedoms" to cloak their mad ambition of subjugating the world. Facing an unfavorable military situation and hoping to restore his shattered prestige, Lincoln had no other alternative except to issue the Emancipation Proclamation as a last strategic resort. The vast majority of the 180,000 Negro soldiers who took part in the Civil War were recruited after the Emancipation had been issued. Up to this time, not only did Lincoln pay no heed to the suggestions that Negro soldiers should be employed, but on May 9, 1862, on receipt of a report that Major-General David Hunter, a Northerner, had proclaimed the freedom of the slaves in the three states of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, he immediately ordered its cancellation. Moreover, Lincoln in the Emancipation Proclamation which he personally signed emphasized that the step was taken "as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion." Hence, this measure was primarily intended to free the slaves in enemy hands and did not affect those slaves in the territory under his jurisdiction. The clause, "which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued," speaks for itself. In short, it did not affect the States and parts of States outside the influence of the enemy.

Hill speaks of Lincoln:

"He had no more idea of attempting by proclamation to extinguish slavery in the Union-controlled states of Virginia and Delaware, where it then prevailed and where it continued in full force long after the proclamation became effective.

The Negroes, who offered the services of 3,000 men in the War of Independence and 180,000 men in the Civil War, also gave about 400,000 men in the fight for democracy in the Great War. Of this number, half were sent to France, 160,000 in the Labor Corps and 42,000 in the Combat Corps, and they were in the leading ranks that gained victory in the "war to end war." According to the announcement of June 25, 1943, of James Randis, Civil Defense Director, in this present war already 650,000 Negro soldiers and 1,000,000 Negro industrial workers have been organized.

Did Conditions Improve?

Ten years after the Great War, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, a Negro authoress, wrote:

"Were the conditions under which colored people live in the United States improved by the World War? If anybody believe they were, it would be interesting to know his reasons for making this claim."

Again a Negro poet, Langston Hughes, mournfully sang:

"It's a lie! It's a lie Every word
they said.
And it's 'better a thousand times
you're in France dead
For here in the South, there's no
votes and no right.
And I'm still just a 'nigger' in
America tonight."

When Japan boldly introduced the provision for racial equality at the Peace Conference at Paris, the man who declared that this move is of such a character as to necessitate the unanimous approval of the conferees was no other than Woodrow Wilson, the advocator of world democracy and self-determination of the races! Professor I. Nitobe in recalling the atmosphere prevailing at the time declared that:

"At the very inception the League gave rise to a doubt that Geneva might not prove perfectly fair or just." And added: "It is evident that unless human equality is fully acknowledged hearty international collaboration will be impossible."

In his book "The Rising Tide of Color," which created a sensation in the reading circles not only of Anglo-America but of the world, Mr. L. Stoddard said:—

"The late war has taught many lessons as to the unstable and transitory character of even the most imposing political phenomena, while a better reading of history must bring home the truth that the basic factor in human affairs is not politics, but race."

To understand the white American's feeling toward the Negro, it might be convenient to divide the evolution into four distinct historical periods. The first covers the period from August 1, 1619 when the first African slave was landed at Jamestown, Virginia, up to the American Independence; the second the period intervening the War of Independence and the Civil War; the third from the Civil War to the Great War; and finally the period from the Great War up to the present day. The Mayflower, a ship which occupies such a prominent place in American history, arrived in New England at the end of 1620. We are apt to regard the white men who by the Mayflower as the ancestors of the present-day Americans, but let us not forget that the Negro had, 16 months earlier, already set foot on the soil of the New World. The first Negro also preceded the Puritans, who landed in America in 1630, by ten years. Therefore, from the beginning of American history the white race and the Negro lived side by side, although the relations between the two during the long period were not always consistent.

Employed on Plantation

During the first period the Negro was employed by the white man either on the plantation or in the home as a slave. Finding the Negro a handy tool, the white man reigned supreme. However, with the American Independence the ideals of freedom not only entered the minds of the Negro, but actually brought about an increase in the number of free Negroes (those not regarded as slaves). With this increase, a labor problem, the wage system as against the slave system, arose, and the black man, as a result, became a problem to the white man. From the welcome period the Negro entered the nuisance period. The Civil War was fought in the attempt to solve the problem of the black man. The War was a paradox for the white men killed each other for the sake of the Negro. The leaf of victory fell to Lincoln as General Grant and General Lee came to terms Peace had come. The war terminated amicably, but the Negro still remained an enigma.

The Negroes were freed wholesale, but from the slave system arose 4,000,000 stepchildren of the white man. Since they were accepted as stepchildren, they could not forever be treated as a nuisance Some steps had to be taken to bring up the Negro as a civilized man. At this stage, the Negro entered the pamper period. On the one hand, the primary and vocational education of the Negro began in earnest along with Christianization. On the other hand, the Negro himself seriously made efforts to advance himself socially. It should not be forgotten that in 1863 there were 4,000,000 un-free Negroes and about 500,000 free Negroes, and during the period in which they were pampered the white man did not discriminate between the free and un-free Negro.

Before the emancipation of the slaves, the Negro Problem was mainly economical. Hence among the free Negroes there were holders of slaves, and some even had white wives. However, when the white man's attitude entered the third stage of pampering the Negro, these free Negroes were placed in the same category as the emancipated Negroes. From this period on, the Negro Problem became more and more a question of race. During the fifty years prior to the outbreak of the Great War the Negro, patiently suffering the discrimination and oppression of the white man, nevertheless, increased numerically and progressed in the fields of education, intellect and industry, to such an extent that when war broke out he joined the ranks with high hopes. His hopes were, needless to say, blasted.

It was not only disappointment that the Negro felt. He gained confidence. The Negro, particularly of the South, who had always regarded the white man as a superior as a result of 400 years of slave trade, slave system and social caste, not only saw the outside world for the first time, but he fought the white

(Continued on Page 3)

PAN-AMERICAN MISSION FAILS

People of South America Reluctant to Clash With Europeans

By KIYOSHI YAMAGATA
(From the Yomiuri-Hochi)

Part II

Latin America had also been promised a hand in improving industrial conditions, but those promises have ended as so much empty talk. From fuel and mechanical shortages industries have seen a vast decline.

Rumors have it that in Brazil there is today a 20,000,000 dollar iron foundry in the process of being founded, also that submarines and torpedo-boats are being launched from time to time and that shipbuilding has seen a visible boom. But it is also said that all this is being laughed off in Brazil as so much American propaganda, and that Brazilian intellectuals were never more disillusioned than they are today.

Also, in Bolivia the United States had made an agreement to establish jointly a 20,000,000 dollar mineral foundry. She was to furnish the machinery and technicians while Bolivia was to shoulder the financial end of the enterprise. The Bolivian Finance Minister went so far as to resign his governmental post in preference to the presidency of the establishment. The financial means were found in no time, but the help from America never came.

These, however, are but a few of the instances of American deception and hypocrisy.

Indignated at Restrictions

A Peruvian, whose native town is the port of Chimbote, has lately decided on not returning there even during the summer vacation. Asked why, the answer was that since the port had become one of the naval bases of the United States, regardless of whether one was a Peruvian or not, unless one was personally acquainted with the American consul there, one was restricted from entering and departing without special permission. This was absurd. The Peruvian's refusal to return to his home, therefore, was self-imposed, through indignation at the restrictions.

In Brazil there are alleged to be two governments. One is the native Brazilian government, the other the American embassy. As regards Peru, it is the habit of her President to say with a wry smile: "I'm just the vice-president. The American ambassador here is the actual president." That American intervention in the governmental affairs of these Latin American countries is oppressive can be seen from these two examples. Small wonder, then, that their attitude toward the United States is becoming increasingly antagonistic.

The Integrista of Brazil, which had once upon a time boasted a body of a million members, is said today to be daily longing for the downfall of the local national government. Not long ago, the Brazilian president was on his way on a mission to the neighboring country, Uruguay, but for no apparent reason he suddenly retraced his steps, cancelling the trip indefinitely. It was subsequently reported that he had been warned of an attempt on his life by members of a rival faction. In Ecuador, too, it has been said that two attempts have thus far been made to overthrow the government by similar radical bodies.

Appealing for Help

On the other hand, both Brazil and Mexico are clamorously appealing to the United States for a supply of arms and munition on the ground that as soon as these were received they would dispatch troops abroad in aid of the anti-Axis. But the Latin Americans on the whole think quite differently. Their opinion is that if they are to be obliged to fight abroad they might as well renounce being soldiers. They are reluctant to clash with the Europeans, but not a few, it seems, are willing to fight it out with the United States.

Conditions in Brazil present quite a pitiful aspect. Automobiles for private use are being sold due to gasoline shortage. While prices on commodities have risen only from 10 to 20 per cent in Argentina, they have risen from 30 to 40 per cent in Brazil, even 70 per cent in extreme cases.

The chairman of the Rio de Janeiro Commercial Convention recently made a statement to the effect that if the current world war does not come to a close by the end of 1944 Brazil will then collapse from internal dissension. In fact, all Latin Americans see for themselves the same fate.

During the universal depression of 1929 these countries of South and Central America had almost been driven to perdition. Who can say that by virtue of American injustice they will not be dragged into similar straits again, to leave the continent easily susceptible to foreign invasion.

(End)

MOTION PICTURE POLICY FOR THE SOUTH

Evil Effects of Anglo-American Movies Must Be Erased

By SANEO SAKANE
(From the Koa)

The importance of the movie problem in East Asia is enhanced further when we consider the fact that there exist two distinct, contradictory phases in it. The whole of the people of Asia have cultivated a special taste for movies, but each individual people seem to react differently. For instance, there are the rural populace living in the estranged regions of China who have had little occasion to acquaint themselves with it, while on the other hand, the minds of the people of the southern regions have been distorted to a considerable degree through the influences of Anglo-American pictures.

We feel it our duty here to enlighten those practically unacquainted with movies, of their cultural merits, and to those that have been more or less influenced by the evil effects of Anglo-American pictures. We feel obliged to propound in brief on the virtues of good films.

Let us gaze into the past and review the conditions that prevailed in the cinema industry of East Asia. It is needless to mention that Japan had her own producing studios, as did China, Taiwan, Manchoukuo, and the various countries of the South.

What should be done with adherents of Anglo-American movies? The only recourse is to guide them into the right path of thought. It is true that once one learns the attractions of the movie, it becomes a habit, as in the cases of nicotine or liquor. In a way, therefore, motion pictures can be considered as having a drug-like influence. They are powerful incentives for both good and evil depending on their qualities.

Selection of Proper Films

As an initial step, a groundwork will have to be established to produce the proper types of pictures. A film produced in Japan with friendly intentions might prove to be annoying to some peoples. Far from bringing about closer relationships they might end in exasperating them.

The pictures produced in Japan today are thick with the wartime atmosphere, especially the newsreels. We feel that a much larger number of these films should be sent overseas. More films revealing the true aim of the current war should be circulated throughout East Asia. Although the gaps in the psychological make-up of the various people may render this objective difficult of highest attainments, it is yet to be presumed that a general unison in spirit can be brought about. The physical features of each people may vary in some way or other, but as long as we are all enjoined in a common struggle for liberty and independence there must be of necessity some tie that binds us together. It is the enlightening of this hidden element that holds us together and the strengthening of it that must be one of the chief purposes of the movie industry of today.

All Types Necessary

All types of pictures must be made: historical, contemporary, industrial, cultural, dramatic, etc. It is certainly to be regretted that no coherent relationship of ideas had pervaded the various filmdoms of the Orient. In order to make this unity possible, henceforth, both urgent and concrete measures should be taken by the authorities concerned, basing their policy on the ideals of the East. Every nation should be able to enjoy a proper place in Asia and strive for a common prosperity, for the everlasting development of East Asia. The shortest and easiest road to the establishment of his ideal lies on an acute cultural and ethical reconstruction.

There are some that will be doubtful of the influential power of the motion picture, but their views are doubtless grounded on irrationality and incomprehension. A glance at what movies have succeeded in doing to the Japanese people will be enough to refute any contrary opinion as to their reason for existing at all.

The hitherto lax propensities of the Filipinos, the so-called modernism of the Chinese and the people of the South, were, more or less, all to be accounted for by the evil qualities of American films. While one sits in the dark of the theater enjoying an American picture, one hears sweet music, and mellow voices, and all the time one is unaware of a strange metamorphosis taking place in one's mind, and emerges from within the dark of the theater, American-minded. All this takes place despite one's self.

The ulterior motive of Anglo-American films was to put under a spell the various peoples inhabiting East Asia. The power of films was resorted to in order to sway the Asiatics, and the Asiatics will not forget that they were dangerously on the verge of succumbing to their designs.

What we have come to realize is our failure to utilize the motion picture to its fullest measure,

(Continued on Page 3)

Surmount All Difficulties
Till the Foes Submit!

Nippon Times
Evening

Nippon Will Be the Cradle
Of a New Civilization

No. 16,108 TOKYO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

Press Comments

Friday, January 28
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Awkward for Britain
ASAHI—Manpower

Awkward for Britain

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Argentina, which was the sole neutral Pomer in Latin America, has severed relations with the Axis nations. It is a well-known fact that the United States had constantly brought pressure to bear on Argentina whose policy was to remain strictly neutral for the sake of peace and prosperity. Having resolved upon non-recognition of the new Bolivian Government, the United States mobilized entire Latin America to give support to her policy and at the same time conducted a parallel prosecution of Argentina through such methods as economic sanctions. Seeing that she could not move Argentina singlehanded, she coerced Britain into exerting her additional pressure on that country. Bowing to Washington's wishes, the British Government arrested the Argentine Consul at Trinidad, British territory on the charge of espionage. Hemmed in between the economic pressure of the United States and the political pressure of Britain, Argentina has found it impossible to adhere to her strict neutrality and has finally consented to abandon it.

Although the Argentine Government has decided to sever relations with the Axis nations, the matter is not so simple. In the first place, while the United States is frantically endeavoring to repudiate the new Bolivian Government, Argentina alone has definitely recognized it. What is to be the outcome of this issue? As political changes are quick to occur in Latin America, we cannot foretell what may happen but at least for the present moment the fact stands that Argentina, which has severed relations with the Axis nations, recognizes a Government which the United States would not recognize.

As everybody knows, economic relations between Argentina and Britain are quite heavy. Britain is importing large quantities of foodstuffs and other materials from Argentina in accordance with a commercial treaty existing between them. Britain has been able up to now to import these provisions from Argentina because the latter has been a neutral country. However, with the new situation, it remains to be seen whether these goods will be allowed to cross the Atlantic.

It is clear, therefore, that the United States may rejoice over the success of her policy of coercion but Britain can hardly see much cause for congratulation. It is equally clear that the United States will not be satisfied merely with having forced Argentina to abandon her neutrality. More and more pressure is certain to be exerted on Argentina. Washington's aim, of course, is to reduce Argentina to the same state of vassalage as other Latin American nations. But the more she succeeds in this the more embarrassing the situation will become for Britain. In this sense, the Argentine change of front, so far from increasing the fighting strength of the anti-Axis camp, is more calculated to weaken it.

Manpower

ASAHI—With the development of the war, the problem of labor is gaining in importance. In the current session of the Diet the matter has been discussed and the Government has clarified its intention to strengthen the existing measures, to rectify them or to adopt new ones in order to secure manpower for the expansion of war production. This clarification in the Diet will no doubt prove useful in an intensified enforcement of national labor mobilization and we feel reassured by the determination shown by the Government in this regard.

As a Representative has pointed out, the defect hitherto existing in the manpower mobilization system was that the authorities lacked in comprehensive planning because of their preoccupation with priorities, with the consequence that in some sections there was surplus labor power and the distribution of fit men to fit places was not adequately undertaken. Even the most vital priority industry does not exist isolated from other industries but is supported and fed by various others. The tendency to regard the men in those industries not labelled priority industries indiscriminately as just so much volume of manpower will no doubt be rectified by the enforcement of an "occupational requisitioning system." As Home Minister Kisaburo Ando said on another occasion, a policy of indiscriminate bunching together of different qualities of labor will not make for efficiency which is derivable from putting fit men in fit places. In the distribution of labor, therefore, it is

(Continued on Col. 2 Page 2)

MOSCOW REJECTION SEEN FIRM WARNING TO U.S. AND BRITAIN

Will Deal With Poland When Time Advantageous; London Is Disappointed

Special

LISBON, January 27.—Washington circles interpreted the Soviet reply to the United States rejecting the latter's good offices as conclusive evidence that the Soviet Union does not intend to deal with the present Polish regime and also as a warning that Moscow is determined to settle the Polish question only when the Soviets consider it advantageous, states a Washington report quoting the New York Herald Tribune.

The position of the Soviet Union has strengthened the belief on Capitol Hill that the Soviets intend at a future time to attempt to establish a new regime which will be acceptable to Moscow and with which it would reach territorial agreement.

Meanwhile, the New York Times correspondent reports from Washington claiming that Ambassador W. Averill Harriman's conversations at Moscow have encouraged the belief that Moscow has not abandoned its policy of collaboration with the western allies and still adheres to the line of the Moscow and Teheran conferences despite the negative attitude which it is at the moment maintaining toward the United States in the Polish-Soviet issue.

"In these circumstances, Washington adheres to the intention of continuing to strive for post-war collaboration of the Powers, and is hoping to achieve the general system of collective security and treating the reversals as temporary."

Britishers Disappointed

Special

LISBON, January 27.—The diplo-

(Continued on Col. 6 Page 2)

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 27

At Kerch, the German troops, excellently supported by artillery fire, repulsed strong Soviet attacks.

In the area southwest of Cherkassy, violent enemy attacks were carried out by strong infantry and tank formations but were beaten off or halted in embittered fighting. Southeast of Belaya-Zerkov the enemy launched an attack with several infantry and tank divisions. All the break-through attempts, however, were frustrated and a total of 82 enemy tanks destroyed.

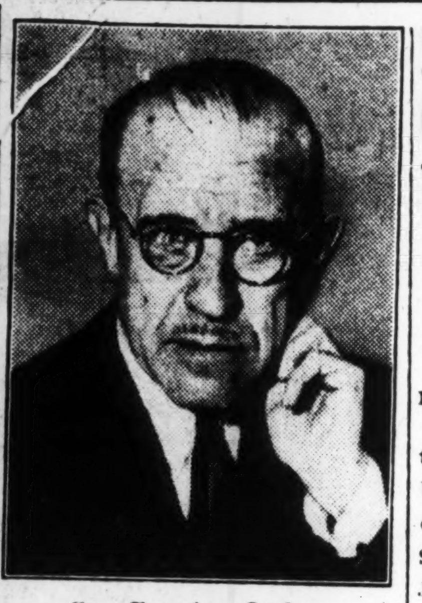
In the area of Shashkoff and southwest of Pogrebitsche, the German attacks made further progress after strong enemy counter-attacks had been warded off. Between Pripjet and Beresina, violent fighting is continuing. The German troops held their positions and destroyed 26 guns. Northwest of Lake Ilmen and in the area south of Leningrad, the German divisions are engaged in heavy defensive fighting against superior enemy forces.

The Soviets lost 305 tanks yesterday on the Eastern Front.

In the far north, German shock troops captured many prisoners and large quantities of booty in the sectors of Kandalakscha and Murmansk.

In the western sector of the southern Italian front the enemy pressure continued. Several enemy attacks, launched on a narrow front, were frustrated. In the eastern sector, all enemy reconnaissance thrusts were unsuccessful. South of Rome, the enemy vainly attempted to enlarge the beachhead but the deployments were all smashed. All attacks, some with the strength of several battalions, were repulsed. Several British and American formations were captured and seven tanks destroyed. The enemy landing areas are being exposed to the harassing fire of the German long-range batteries.

The Luftwaffe raided the enemy landing fleet off Anzio with bombers, torpedo planes and battleplanes in a day and night attack. Hits were scored on two cruisers, four destroyers, 12 transports and merchantmen totalling 47,000 gross register tons as well as on six major landing vessels. The destruction of several of these vessels can be reckoned with. The bombs, dropped on the harbor facilities at Anzio, caused conflagrations and destructions.



Gen. Francisco Jordana
Spain's Foreign Minister

TURKEY IS WALKING SAFE, MIDDLE PATH

Realistic Stand Taken On War Participation Despite British Lures

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 26.—Evidently due to the effect of anti-Axis propaganda activities, it is now widely rumored in neutral quarters that the Balkans will be in the vortex of war this spring with Turkey taking an active part.

The following points are cited as endorsing such a view.

(1) Before opening the Balkan operation, anti-Axis forces will try to utilize the Turkish army.

(2) By March this year, the supply of war materials to Turkey from the United States and Britain will reach a fairly large quantity.

(3) March is the best time for the 15 divisions of the anti-Axis forces in western Asia to move into the Balkans, or for the 25 divisions of the Red Army in the Caucasus to land on the Balkans via the Black Sea. The Anglo-American pressure on Turkey will thus be greatly increased.

It is from these observations that the rumor of Turkish participation in the war and the anti-Axis Balkan operation has come to be circulated.

Britain Sending Supplies

At present, Britain is making every effort to increase the supply of war materials, anti-tank guns, tanks, munition, vehicles, electric wires, medicine and other supplies to Turkey, at the same time devoting much attention to the construction of military bases by dispatching many technicians.

Turkey, however, is making no preparation to center the war and since the Cairo Conference has been following a very cautious policy. This attitude is believed to be due to the divided opinion prevailing among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union not only concerning the war aim but also respecting the Polish question.

Speaking before the mass meeting of the People's Party on January 18, Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu declared that the conflict among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union was of the greatest concern to Turkey. It cannot be denied, therefore, that thes factors are greatly influencing Turkey's desire to avoid participation in the war.

At the time of the Cairo Conference, President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Chur-

(Continued on Col. 8 Page 2)

U.S. Needs More Laborers

Special

LISBON, January 27.—Robert Patterson, U.S. Undersecretary of War, urging Congress to enact national service legislation and "shorten the war" said today that by the end of June the American armed forces would require a million more men, it is reported from Washington.

Patterson declared that in order for the war industries to meet the requirements of the armed forces they have to add 900,000 more workers to the labor force.

Testifying before the Senate Military Affairs Committee on behalf of the Austin-Wadsworth Bill, he stated that every nation adopted national service when they were "up against it" and that he believed that the United States had reached that point too.

SPAIN PUTS STRESS ON NATION'S RIGHT TO STAY NEUTRAL

Government's Policy Is Neutrality, Clearly, Absolutely, Says Jordana

Domei

LISBON, January 27.—Despite the increasing pressure by the United States Government through diplomatic organs and newspapers, Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Jordana clarified the Spanish policy of firmly maintaining neutrality in a press conference given yesterday.

"The Spanish press deserves respect for it has remained calm and silent despite the nerve war being waged by foreign countries," the Spanish Foreign Minister said. "Foreign newspapers and radio broadcasts are circulating various false reports concerning internal conditions in Spain, purposely misrepresenting the Spanish foreign policy. Their objective may be to force Spain to join either side of the belligerents, but the decision of our foreign policy rests with the Spanish Government and does not concern any foreigner. The policy of the Spanish Government is neutrality, clearly and absolutely. All responsibilities based on our neutrality will be carried out sincerely. The Spanish Government has perfected all measures for fulfilling these duties. While the Spanish Government will observe all responsibilities as a neutral nation, it is determined to insist upon its rights as a neutral country. In case of foreigners disturbing peace and order in Spain and attempting to influence our foreign policy, the Spanish Government is determined to firmly suppress any such attempt."

It is due to this neutral policy that even concerning Argentina's severance of diplomatic relation with Axis nations, the Madrid broadcasting station reported only the bare facts at 10 p.m. last night, and refrained from making any comment.

Spain Is Next U.S. objective

Special

LISBON, January 27.—With Argentina having submitted to United States pressure and broken off relations with the Axis Powers, the United States propaganda has now shifted to Spain, according to dispatches received here.

Reflecting the sentiment of the United States, the New York Post in an editorial commenting on the United States non-recognition of the new Bolivian government and Argentina's break with the Axis, declared that "it is neither right nor expedient any longer to tolerate the anti-United Nations, anti-democratic Franco government in Spain."

The paper charged that the Franco government with being the source and center of "Falangist and Nazi propaganda and facilities directed at destroying our good neighbor policy and entrenching Fascism in the Western Hemisphere."

Drastic Steps Planned Against Aussie Strikers

Domei

LISBON, January 26.—In view of the vexing labor troubles prevailing throughout Australia which are threatening to paralyze its whole wartime structure, Australian Prime Minister John Curtin has hinted the inevitability of the Government to take "strong oppressive measures," according to a Melbourne dispatch.

Curtin declared that the attitude taken by the strikers is shameless and in utter disregard of the law.

"During wartime, damaging acts such as strikes must be swept out from the country," he said. "The inability of the Government to settle the labor troubles conclusively indicates the lack of trust of the people in their Government and thus renders it incapable of exercising its authorized powers.

"The Government faces two alternatives to settle the labor troubles. Either submit to the strikers at the sacrifice of the nation's benefits, or to adopt strict measures to suppress strikes. We have no other recourse."

Informed circles here have received Curtin's speech as indicating the Government's intention to adopt sharp measures even to the extent of sentencing offenders to imprisonment.

Bolivian Government To Station Diplomats In 4 Countries Only

Special

LISBON, January 27.—Bolivia will be represented diplomatically in four countries; namely Britain, Spain, Argentina and the Vatican in the future, according to a La Paz dispatch. The Villaroel Government has ordered all her other diplomatic agents to return home from abroad, the dispatch added. The Foreign Ministry disclosed that the diplomatic relation with Britain is being kept up because the latter's legation in La Paz has not been closed down yet.

ARGENTINA GUARDS AXIS AMBASSADORS

Spain Believed Likely To Look After Japanese And German Interests

Special

LISBON, January 27.—A Buenos Aires dispatch said that the Argentine Minister of Interior General Luis C. Perlinger has given instructions for guarding Japanese and German Ambassadors to prevent any possible hostile demonstrations.

The Minister also gave orders for the guarding of the buildings of the Axis newspapers and large Axis firms.

The dispatch stated that authoritatively it was believed that Spain would take over Japanese and German interests in Argentina and that the Argentine interests in Japan and Germany would be taken over by Sweden.

Sweden Still Undecided

Special

STOCKHOLM, January 27.—The Swedish Foreign Office confirmed today that the Argentine Government had asked Sweden to look after its interests in Germany and Japan. No decision has however been taken yet on this matter, it was learned.

Foreign Ships Being Held

Domei

LISBON, January 27.—The Argentine Government has notified ships of all nations anchored in the port of Buenos Aires that they will be prohibited departure until further notice. Three ships were scheduled to leave port today, according to Buenos Aires reports.

Merchant Fleet Held Up

Special

LISBON, January 27.—Following up her action of severing diplomatic relations with the Axis, the Argentine Government froze the movement of its State merchant fleet, according to Buenos Aires dispatch.

All the vessels have been instructed to remain in port "until new orders."

The dispatch stated that it was expected, however, that the tie-up will not last long since Argentine economy is largely dependent on the movement of the merchant fleet.

Although no reasons have been given by the Argentine Government for this action, it was attributed to the Government's belief, that it would not be wise to expose the vessels to the menace of any lurking Axis submarines in the South Atlantic.

Wants Axis Citizens Expelled

Special

LISBON, January 27.—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden declared in the House of Commons today that the Ramirez administration of Argentina should take further steps in addition to the severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers which he characterized as a "formal act," according to a dispatch from London.

Eden pointed out that the British Government as early as September 27, 1943 had officially expressed to the Argentine Government its displeasure on account of the activities of spies in Argentine territory.

Eden claimed that the British Government, in connection with the arrest of the Argentine citizen who was on his way to Europe from Argentina, was able to furnish the Ramirez Administration with data on the secret organization in Argentina.

Now that the relations with the Axis Powers have been cut off, Eden, in the name of the British Government, demanded that Argentina expel from her territories all German and Japanese citizens and other citizens of the Axis Powers. He declared that only by such an action

(Continued on Col, 3 Page 2)

BRITAIN SEEN LOSER IN ARGENTINE MOVE BY VON RIBBENTROP

Reason for Severance Of Ties Said Baseless; Reich Affected Little

Special

BERLIN, January 27.—Reich Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop in a statement issued today to the German news agency characterized as "absolutely baseless" the reasons given in Buenos Aires for Argentina's severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis, namely the alleged participation of the members of the German Embassy in espionage activities.

Ribbentrop declared that the "rupture afforded further proof that the Argentine Government was no longer able to make independent decisions and that the traditional friendship between the German and Argentine circles has been sacrificed to Washington's unscrupulous methods and dark machinations."

Ribbentrop declared that for some years past the United States Government had endeavored to induce Argentina to break off her relations with the Axis Powers, resorting to violent pressure and that "the Ramirez government had now given away to this pressure and had sacrificed the sovereignty of Argentina in the hope of thus obtaining the goodwill of the United States."

Ribbentrop stated that Germany would lose practically nothing by the severance of relations with Argentina "either as regard to the conduct of the war or her postwar interests," adding that "The real loser by this diplomatic action was England who, in the course of the war, had already been obliged to sacrifice little by little her interests in Central and South America to the United States."

Ribbentrop added that England would now definitely lose her position in Argentina where she hitherto successfully resisted the violent assaults of the North American financial interests. He said that, from past experiences, it was clear that the dollar would soon supplant the sterling also in Argentina with the consequence that £800,000,000 of British investments in Argentina would be lost.

"Hence as a matter of plain fact, Argentina's present act of submission to Washington means that England must liquidate what still remained of her holdings in the Americas," he declared.

Ribbentrop observed that the real feelings of the British investors might be realized when they heard British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's declaration wherein he explained that "he was compelled to represent as a British diplomatic success the inevitable liquidation of the last remaining property owned by Britain in Latin America."

U.S. Congressman Urges Independence for India

Special

LISBON, January 26.—Obviously attempting to soften the hostility of the Indians against the anti-Axis nations, Democratic Representative John M. Coffee, of Washington addressing a public meeting of the "National Committee for India's Freedom", declared that enduring peace, stability and contentment in Asia would be unattainable without a free India, it is reported from Washington.

Trying to make the impression that he was a friend of India, the American Congressman said that "it doesn't make sense that the 400,000,000 people of India should be denied or deprived of their own birthright of freedom".

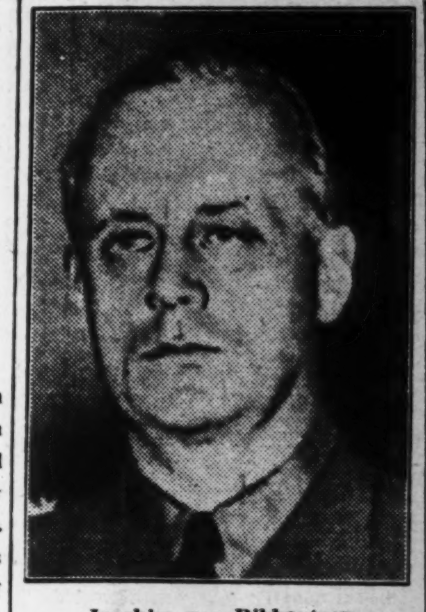
No New Autos for U.S.

Special

LISBON, January 26.—Henry Ford II, grandson of the famous Detroit Automobile Manufacturer bearing his name, threw some more cold water on American optimism today when he told the National Automobile Dealers' Association that they could not expect new cars and trucks in their showrooms "until after the boys come home".

Ford emphasized that when "the boys" returned, they would want security more than anything else and the automobile industry should help them.

The auto tycoon said, however, when new cars are produced they would be models similar to those made before the war.



Joachim von Ribbentrop
Reich Foreign Minister

BIG SUMS DONATED TO ARMY AND NAVY

¥846 Million Offered By Patriots Since Start of China Affair

Contributions in money and goods by patriotic nationals to the Imperial Army and Navy have reached enormous figures, totaling ¥846,000,000 alone in monetary donations, since the commencement of the China Affair down to the present. In this connection, reports were presented by the Army and Navy at the Fourth Sub-Committee meeting of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives yesterday. The disclosures made are given below:

Army.

The number of donations of money and goods received by the Army since the outbreak of the China Affair up to the end of December last year:

National defense funds....Over	668.000
National defense goods.... ..	260.000
Military relief funds...... ..	1.438.690
Military relief goods...... ..	696.000
Encouragement funds for technical advance in technique and science. ..	48.000
The amounts of money received:	
National defense funds.. ..	¥340.580.000
Military relief funds.... ..	¥115.640.000
Encouragement funds for technical progress in technique and sciences ..	¥13,520.000
Total	¥469.740.000

Included in the above are the monetary contributions sent by the soldiers at the front.

The Army has utilized the funds so unstintingly contributed for the production of the following weapons of defense:

Planes	2.326
Tanks	266
Various types of cannons	1.991
Various types of machine guns	1.721
Plane detectors	252
Searchlights	150

In addition to the foregoing, automobiles, steel helmets, parachutes, material for gas masks and other medical goods, Japanese swords, guns, blankets, army horses and dogs have also been contributed.

Navy.

Funds received by the Navy since the beginning of the China Affairs up to December 31, 1942:

National defense funds.......	¥281.235.567
Military relief funds.........	¥79.663.274
Encouragement funds for technical progress in technique and sciences	¥15.881.692
Total ....Over	¥376.700.000
The total number of military relief goods.......	33.157.893

The number of planes constructed from the donations totals 1,871. Planes contributed by the Chinese, Manchoukuoan, and the Japanese residents in China are included in this number. Aside from the planes, the number of tanks, cannons, machine guns, wireless apparatuses, plane detectors, steel helmets and other arms total 4,409. Funds have also been expended for researches at the laboratories for high-altitude flying, aerial torpedoes, and other subjects.

The warship fund movement which was launched on November of 1942 has resulted in donations amounting to an enormous sum of ¥18,424,809, which has been used for the construction of three defense ships.

Chinese Reds Crushed

Domei

TAIYUAN, January 27.—Imperial Forces engaged in smashing Chinese Communist bandits in Shansi Province gained the following results during January: Enemy dead bodies, 149; prisoners taken, 86; trophies captured included one heavy machine gun, two light machine guns, 109 rifles, 12 pistols, 13 mines, and other war supplies.

NIPPON NAVY PLANES AGAIN BLAST ENEMY IN TOROKINA ATTACK

5 Raiders Shot Down, 1 Damaged at Taroa; Mille Defense Get 3

Special to the Nippon Times

JAPANESE BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 28.—At dawn of January 27, our Naval Air Units attacked the enemy airfields and military installations at Cape Torokina, Bougainville Island, and destroyed the runway and caused fire at three places. All our planes returned to their base safely.

3 Raiders Downed in Marshalls

Special to the Nippon Times

JAPANESE BASE IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC, January 28.—Nine enemy B-25 bombers and 10 other large planes attacked in two waves our positions at Taroa, Maloelap atoll, in the Marshall group on the afternoon of January 25. Our fighters intercepted the enemy planes and shot down three B-25's and damaged another raider. Another formation of enemy bombers comprising 10 B-24's came to attack Taroa on the afternoon of January 26 when our Naval Fighter Plane Units intercepted them, and shot down two. In both cases, damages on our side was negligible.

2 More Shot Down at Mille

Special to The Nippon Times

JAPANESE BASE IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC, January 28.—The ground batteries of the Japanese Garrison Forces Navy Fighter Plane Units shot down two P-39 out of the total of 30 bombers and fighters which attempted to raid Mille Island in the Central Pacific. No damage was sustained by our side.

Mille Raiders Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 28.—Early on the morning of January 25, a total of about 40 enemy fighters and bombers attempted to raid our positions on Mille Island. Promptly intercepting the foe, our Garrison Forces and Naval Fighter Plane Units shot down one of them, and repelled all the others. Slight damage was caused by them.

One Enemy Plane Destroyed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 28.—Intercepting a formation of 15 enemy B-24 bombers that came attacking our positions at Kuezyerin in the Marshall Group on the afternoon of January 26, our Ground Units garrisoned there shot down one of the enemy raiders and repulsed the rest. Damage on our side was negligible.

YANKS MUM AS CANADA DEMANDS ARCTIC ISLES

British Paper Says Issue Has Special Significance

Special

LISBON, January 27.—The officials of the United States State Department were mum on the assertion of Canada's claims to "all the Arctic islands as far as the North Pole," according to the Washington correspondent of the Daily Mail, according to a London dispatch.

This is the first time that a British newspaper has brought up the controversial territorial claims of Canada which are expected to have great repercussions in Washington.

The correspondent pointed out that hitherto the United States has refused to recognize the claims of other states to these islands in question. The officials of the United States State Department told the reporter that this was a question to be settled in the future.

The Daily Mail correspondent added that in the post-war world these islands will assume great importance as the shortest air route between New York and Moscow and other points in the world.

The territorial claims just made by Canada were termed as of special significance in view of the forthcoming aviation conference to be held at London. The correspondent pointed out that one of the problems of this conference will be to fix Canada's northern border.

DUTIES OF YOUTHS STRESSED BY TANI

Should Aim to Bolster Sino-Japan Ties, Envoy Tells Press in Canton

Domei

CANTON, January 27.—That the activities of the young people of Japan and China are being viewed with high expectations for the development of ever closer collaboration between the two nations was stressed in a speech by Japanese Ambassador Masayuki Tani who arrived here on January 18, in the course of his first inspection trip throughout the areas of southern China. The Ambassador also attended the conference of chiefs of Japanese Government offices, which was held for three days from January 20 at the Canton office of the Japanese Embassy.

Previous to the holding of the conference, on January 19, Ambassador Tani, in an interview with Japanese newspaper correspondents here, said as follows in regard to the new China policy of Japan and his impressions obtained of Canton:

"As only one year has passed since Japan began to enforce her new China policy there are as yet many questions to be solved.

"Some people talk of the actual effect of Japan's new China policy. This proves that the public has come to place further expectations in Japan's enforcement of the new policy. I feel that we who are charged with the task of actually enforcing the policy must make sincere and vigorous efforts to achieve its perfect enforcement.

"To bolster further the ties of cooperation between Japan and China and to strengthen New China, should be the aims of the young men both in Japan and China, and for this they should renew their determination to bring about the construction of a new East Asia. We expect much from the activities of the youth of Japan and China.

"My present visit to Canton has been motivated by a desire to personally inspect the conditions here minutely and thus contribute to the future enforcement of the new China policy. But the conditions here as they actually exist are remarkably different from what I have heard about or read in books. I am surprised to find that all things are moving actively.

"Known as it is the place where the Chinese Revolution was started, Canton is quite lively and active. I have gained an impression that from this place again there may be started a new movement to build up the New China.

"In the future the political mission which Canton has will be more intensified, and we indeed expect much of its future."

Students in Chungking Join Army as Volunteers

Domei

CANTON, January 27.—Incited by warped Chungking logic of war resistance, a volunteer corps of 1,200 students from regions under the Chungking influence, are undergoing rigid training in the outskirts of Chiang Kai-shek's capital. In this connection, the Central News Agency reports as follows on the life of these student soldiers:

"At present, 1,200 volunteer student-soldiers are receiving training in two camps in the suburbs of Chungking. They are students from Futan, Tungpei, Hsinan, Wuhai and Chungking Universities and middle schools and range in ages from 16 to 30, although the greater majority are around 20.

"This is the first of the student corps to be organized since the formation of the Student Volunteer Army in Chungking on December 26 of last year. They receive 24 ounces of rice and six yuan worth of other food.

"Girl students are also to be found among those receiving training in the ratio of one to ten. The women volunteers have cropped their hair short and are wearing cotton padded gray uniforms. They are undergoing training as strenuous as that of the men."

British Rail Lines Blasted

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 26.—The Luftwaffe has made more than 10,000 raids on British railway lines since the outbreak of the war, according to the Yorkshire Post. German air raids were mostly aimed at York, Hull, Sheffield, Whitley, Middlesborough and other districts. The area most severely damaged by air raids was the railway line extending three and a half miles in the neighborhood of Coventry. In the London area, a railway line, two and a half miles long, was bombed more than 92 times in nine months.

Interesting People

Sets Good Example for Nippon Women

The proprietor of a rubber goods manufacturing factory, Mrs. Machi Tsuruoka, was one of the 451 women given honorable commendations by the Japan Women's Association yesterday on the occasion of the second anniversary of the establishment of that organization. Mrs. Tsuruoka is one of the many Japanese women who stand out as exemplary figures, symbolizing the fighting women on the nation's home front.

At her factory, the Azumabashi Branch of Mitado Rubber Manufacturing Company in Mukojima-ku, Tokyo, Mrs. Tsuruoka is throwing herself earnestly and ardently into her work on the nation's production front, together with her workers, numbering 50.

Immediately following the great earthquake in Tokyo, Yasoji Tsuruoka and his wife came to Tokyo from Chiba Prefecture. The couple used their hard earned savings to start a small rubber goods manufacturing factory and they managed to make smooth progress.

Then seven years ago Yasoji died. Since her husband's death, Mrs. Tsuruoka has managed the business singlehanded as well as sending her three girls at present 26, 23 and 20 years old to school.

In April 1941 a fire razed her plant to the ground. However, this courageous woman was not to be daunted by such adversities. She bravely tackled the difficult task of supervising the rebuilding of her plant and in September the factory was operating again.

The Tsuruoka factory was incorporated into the Mitado Rubber Manufacturing Company in March last year. Following that, Mrs. Tsuruoka turned over the business of the factory to her eldest daughter's husband. Mrs. Tsuruoka subsequently settled down to a well-earned rest from the strenuous care and worry of managing a business, well requiring a man's attention.

However, as the son-in-law was called to the nation's service and dispatched to front lines in the South, Mrs. Tsuruoka again assumed the managership of the factory. All office routine as well as negotiations with the outside are once more firmly and efficiently grasped in the frail hands of this plucky woman.

British Inaction Is Said Cause of India Famine

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 27.—On the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the Indian declaration of independence, K. S. Shelvankar, member of the Executive Committee of the Indian League in London, yesterday, said that the British Government's inaction and incompetence had caused the famine in Bengal Province, a London dispatch revealed.

He declared that due to the incompetence of the British authorities, the Indian people are suffering from the worst famine ever experienced under the British administration.

"For the past few years, the Indian Government has totally neglected the agricultural enterprises in India and therefore it was absolutely incapable of meeting the wartime demands," he declared.

"Furthermore," he charged, "in spite of the importance of agriculture in India, even today an agricultural board has not been established."

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

important that suitable men should be chosen for suitable tasks.

As it is said that this is a war of production, the Government hereafter will have to make appropriate adjustments between military mobilization and labor mobilization. Although it cannot be said that we have any superabundance of manpower, our country may be considered greatly favored in respect of manpower in comparison with other belligerent nations. If we succeed in the appropriate distribution of the 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia, putting fit men in fit places, then our fighting strength in respect of labor power may be considered secure. It is hoped, therefore, that the field of vision should not be restricted merely to the manpower available at home but extended to entire Greater East Asia.

It is another source of our strength that the mobilization of women has not yet been availed of in this country as much as in other belligerent countries. Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo has reiterated his policy not to requisition women for labor but he does not mean that it is unnecessary for women to enter munition plants. What he means is that the venerated family system of this country is to be respected and that only voluntary women labor would be availed of. It is hoped, therefore, that women will strive more vigorously than ever to contribute to the fighting strength of the nation as members of Women's Volunteer Corps, Service to the Nation through Labor Corps and other kindred bodies.

At any rate, we are favored in the volume of manpower available and with suitable distribution and management of labor we may expect a phenomenal increase in war production. According to Welfare Minister Chikahiko Koizumi, labor administrative inspection is to be enforced. It is hoped that the administrative inspector will bear in mind the importance of placing fit men in fit places.

Paraguayan Revolters Revealed

Domei

LISBON, January 27.—The Paraguayan Government discovered early yesterday morning a plot to attack the police headquarters in order to cause a revolution led by former members of the Liberty Party that was lately disbanded and by other elements. The Government, however, succeeded in crushing the attempted disturbance, the Paraguayan Home Ministry announced today, according to Asuncion reports.

LAUREL DISCLOSES NEW JUDGES FOR P.I.

Presiding and Associate Justices Appointed to 5 District Appeals Courts

Special

MANILA, January 27.—Having completed the partial reorganization of the Philippine educational system through the appointment of directors to the Bureaus of Public and Private Education and Oriental Culture, President Jose P. Laurel today moved to set up a judicial structure along the advanced lines laid down by the Administration.

The presidential move consisted of the appointment of presiding justices and associate justices to the five District Court of Appeals, which were recently created to replace the single Appellate Court representing the second highest tribunal of the Republic, the first being the Supreme Court.

The appointments are as follows: Court of Appeals of Northern Luzon, Marceliano Monte Mayor, Presiding Justice, Dionisio de Leon and Proceso Sebastian, Associate Justices; Court of Appeals of Central Luzon, Cesar Bengson, Presiding Justice, Jose P. Melencio and Luis P. Torres, Associate Justices; Court of Appeals of Manila, Jose G. Generoso, Presiding Justice, Pedro Tuason and Sabino Padilla, Associate Justices; Court of Appeals of Southern Luzon, Fernando Hugo, Presiding Justice, Joseo Vera and Rufino Luna, Associate Justices; Court of Appeals in Visayas, Mindanao and Sulu, Felipe Natividad, Presiding Justice, Fernando Hernandez and Palicio Cenia, Associate Justices.

The new members of the Appellate Court include Proceso Sebastin, Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence, which drafted the Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines, and paved the way for the establishment of an independent Government.

Argentina Guards Axis Ambassadors

(Continued from Page 1)

can the Ramirez administration remove any past misgivings.

Diplomats Get Passports

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 26, 1:30 p.m.—The Argentine Foreign Office handed passports to the Japanese and German diplomatic representatives upon declaring the severance of diplomatic relations with these Axis nations. Japanese interests in Argentina will be represented hereafter by the Swiss Legation and the Spanish Embassy.

Japanese Residents Calm

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 26, 1:20 p.m.—All Japanese residents in Argentina are calm and awaiting official instructions. At present, press telegrams are still being permitted to be sent and there is no particular change.

More British Coal Strikes

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 26.—The persistent cropping up of costly strikes is still unabated in Britain with another coal mine at Mosley in Lancashire tied up as the result of 1,400 mine-workers demanding an increase in wages, according to the Daily Telegraph. Meanwhile, 1,200 miners in South Wales have also refused to report for work, it is reported.

INTERNAL FRICTION HARASSES AMERICA

Coming Presidential Election to Have Hands Full to Seek Settlement

Special

BERLIN, January 27.—"All the problems which have long tormented Europe are arising here," writes the New York correspondent of the Observer in a recent dispatch. He points out that they are the problems of "centralized Government, bureaucracy, acute racial antagonism, class warfare, and other national and social evils."

The correspondent said that these problems are making the coming U.S. presidential election more complex and unpredictable than any previous one.

He declared: "The enemies of the administration are making a great effort to exploit the widespread dissatisfaction with the Government's handling of the food problem, farmers' subsidies, anti-strike measures and rationing, particularly of gasoline."

The Negro vote is certainly going to the Republicans, he stated, quoting the Negroes as saying that "this is a white man's war." "The Negroes," he asserted, "feel that they are not being treated well and that they are still the victims of discrimination in the army, navy and industry. The Negro vote is important now as a result of the large Negro migration from the Southern States to the northern industrial States."

Pointing out that the Negroes never voted when they were in the South, he declared that careful observers are of the opinion that today the Negroes control the balance of power in the key states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Missouri. "President Roosevelt's strength has hitherto been in the big cities but the Republican effort is now greatest there," he said.

The correspondent, moreover, disclosed that new problems are now being caused by the great shift of populations from the rural districts into war production industries and that frantic efforts are being made particularly by labor unions, to get the migrated people registered where they are now working.

Touching on Roosevelt's efforts to remain in power he said that the administration, through the Green-Lucas Bill had tried to establish a federal war ballot commission providing for an election machinery for taking the votes of soldiers but a coalition of Roosevelt's opponents succeeded in defeating the bill by a vote of 42 to 37, replacing the Green-Lucas Bill with a "states' rights" substitute. "Roosevelt's enemies are afraid that the handling of soldiers' votes will put too much power into Roosevelt's hands," he stated.

Turning to possibilities as they appear now, the correspondent revealed that they indicate the only chance for the Democratic Party to remain in power is to persuade Roosevelt to lead them again. "Most observers agree that Roosevelt will run in the presidential election again unless circumstances make his reelection hopeless," he opined.

Anglo-U.S. Action Urged For Soviet-Pole Issue

Special

LISBON, January 27.—A strong demand that the United States and Britain should take an active hand in settling the Soviet-Polish border dispute was once more raised by the New York Times today, according to a report from New York.

Commenting on the rejection of the United States good offices by the Soviet Union, the New York Times declared that the Soviet-Polish controversy was, to be sure, a question concerning Poland and the Soviet Union but added that if no settlement was reached, it automatically becomes one of those issues which the four Powers at Moscow and the Three Powers at Teheran decided to make a matter of consultation. It is not merely a matter of defining the border line but also one of goodwill of a great nation to adopt methods which engender the hope of settling international controversies, the paper stated.

INDIANS REAFFIRM FREEDOM PLEDGE

30,000 Patriots Adopt Anti-British Resolution At Big Rally in Shonan

Special

SHONAN, January 27.—More than 30,000 Indians, yesterday evening, reaffirmed their determination to exert their utmost for the attainment of independence at a mass rally held at Farrar Park on the occasion of the 15th Indian Independence Day.

The highlight of the meeting was a mammoth procession consisting of detachments of the Indian National Army, women volunteers from the Rani Jhansi Regiment, military trainees, school children and others. An Army brass band led the procession from the premises of the Indian Independence League and marched to the meeting place.

Amidst scenes of tumultous enthusiasm the meeting unanimously passed the following resolutions: "This meeting of the Indians reiterates its condemnation of the policy of the British Government which dragged India into the war against her will and through ruthless oppression and exploitation has produced indescribable hardships, misery and famine conditions in India.

"This meeting, therefore, reaffirms the demand of the Indian nation that the British should quit India at once. This meeting further reaffirms its unshakable determination that the Indians of East Asia carry out a total mobilization of manpower and material resources and to carry on the fight under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose, until the British and their allies are expelled from India and the complete independence of India is achieved."

The meeting was opened with the hoisting of the Indian national flag by Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Chatterjee, Finance Minister of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and the General Secretary of the Indian Independence League, followed by the singing of the national hymn, "May Victory Be Ours," with women volunteers leading the chorus.

Lieutenant-General Chatterjee then read the Netaji's message to Indians all over the world. Lieutenant-Colonel Chatterjee, speaking in Hindustani, traced the history of the day. "Today," he declared, "all Indians realize the British perfidy and are one in their demand for independence and their desire to fight on with all their resources till the noble aim is achieved." Exhorting all Indians to march on with faith in ultimate victory, Lieutenant-General Chatterjee concluded with the words: "Our goal for complete independence is within sight and our hearts determined to do all in our power to realize that goal. The only thing remaining is to march into India, to keep on fighting and fighting till India's metropolis, Delhi, is in our hands and the British and their allies completely defeated."

Janab Mohamed Ali, leader of Indian Muslims in East Asia, also spoke urging all Indians wherever they might be on this occasion to renew their pledge of independence and to vow that no sacrifices were too great for the cause of their Motherland. He concluded by saying that the hour of attaining their century-old aspiration was drawing near and that under the inspiring leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose, they would achieve it.

The meeting ended amidst scenes of great enthusiasm with the singing of patriotic airs and the shouting of national slogans such as "Death or Freedom," "Independence at All Costs" and "Down With Anglo-American Imperialism."

200 Indians Arrested

Domei

LISBON, January 27.—About 200 Indians, including women and children, were reported imprisoned on the reason that they attended a celebration meeting, on the occasion of India's Independence Day, according to dispatches coming in from Bombay.

Liberia Declares Warfare

Special

LISBON, January 27.—A London dispatch, quoting authoritative sources, said that Liberia declared war on both Germany and Japan Wednesday.

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Nippon Soldier-Sculptor Donates Sculpture Of Lion's Head For Display At Shonan Shrine

As a token of their united prayers for certain victory in the war, residents of Miyauchi-cho, Higashi Oitama-gun, Yamagata Prefecture, last year presented to the Shonan Shrine through the Society for National Service Behind the Guns a sculpture of a lion's head, the work of Superior Private Kumakichi Kikuchi, who in private life is a sculptor.

The work was undertaken by Superior Private Kikuchi after he witnessed the deep inspiration which worshippers derived from a similar sculpture treasured at a neighboring shrine.

After its arrival in Shonan on December 31, the sculpture was displayed for three days from January 1 to 3 before the Shonan Shrine. The residents of Miyauchi-cho are now greatly overjoyed at receipt of the news that the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions had worshipped at the Shrine and greatly admired their gift, according to the Asahi.

Moscow Rejection Seen Firm Warning To U.S. and Britain

(Continued From Page 1)

matic correspondent of the London Times stated that the first response in London to the latest Soviet statement was one of disappointment and regret, according to a dispatch from the British capital.

Official London circles had nothing to say—and their silence was perhaps expressive in itself for they have been quick to add words of encouraging comment regarding previous declarations beginning with the Polish statement of January 5 and the Soviet declaration of January 10 and the Polish reply of last Saturday.

Eden had passed on this Polish response to the Soviet Ambassador on Friday afternoon, before its publication with new hope. His hope was mainly based upon his understanding that the Polish Government was prepared to negotiate with the Soviets on the basis of the Curzon Line. Certainly that was how most people read the Polish suggestion for discussion "of all outstanding questions the settlement of which should lead to friendly and permanent cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union," the diplomatic correspondent stated.

There seemed to be a slightly firmer chance of establishing Poland's eastern frontiers "by agreement" as suggested in the Soviet declaration of January 10. In these circumstances, the latest Soviet statement that the Polish Government in exile had entirely evaded and ignored" the recognition of the Curzon Line as the Polish frontier caused some surprise.

U.S. Army Depots Razed

Special

LISBON, January 27.—A warehouse of the United States army administration at Fort Wayne in Indiana as well as another one at Detroit, Michigan, containing motor car parts worth $2,000,000 were completely destroyed in a fire, according to a New York dispatch to the Times, London.

A similar fire broke out a few days ago in one of the U.S. Government's depots near Atlanta, Georgia.

Argentina Names Cosia

Special

LISBON, January 27.—The Argentine Foreign Minister Alberto Gilbert appointed Podesta Cosia, a juris, as Argentine delegate to participate in the meetings of the Inter-American Juridical Congress to be held at Rio de Janeiro, according to a dispatch from Buenos Aires.

The Congress will deal with the severance of diplomatic relations between Argentine and the Axis Powers.

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Indian Congress Is Seen Opposed to Compromise

Special

LISBON, January 27.—Chungking's Central News Agency correspondent, reporting from New Delhi, interpreted the "independence day" message of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, member of the Congress Working Committee and the only authoritative Indian National Congress spokesman outside of jail, as shattering all hopes for the settlement of the Indian political deadlock through compromise or surrender by Congress, according to a dispatch received here.

Mrs. Naidu declared emphatically that it is "not for us the easy ways of compromise or shameful ways of surrender. For us there can only be an open path of honorable peace or steep or perilous path of sacrifice which ensures freedom."

Seeks More S. African Coal

Special

LISBON, January 27.—The Union of South Africa headed by Prime Minister General Jan C. Smuts was requested by both the British and American Governments, to take measures to increase South African coal production, according to a Cape Town dispatch.

Anti-Axis economic experts declared that the coal production in South Africa in 1943 was absolutely inadequate disclosing that its production of coal last year amounted to 22,000,000 tons.

Finland Gets Invitation

Special

STOCKHOLM, January 27.—Finland has been invited to attend the meeting of the International Labor Board, it was officially announced this evening, according to a report from Helsinki.

The invitation was transmitted to the Finnish Legation in Washington and the conference is expected to be held at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in April of this year.

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Turkey Is Walking Safe, Middle Path

(Continued from Page 1)

chill urged President Ismet Inonu of Turkey to conform to the war object of the United States and Britain, but Turkish political circles realize the existence of a great barrier between the Anglo-American side and the Soviets as regards the attitude toward Turkey. The fact that of late the Soviet attitude toward Turkey has suddenly become friendly also bears out this fact.

Taking Cautious Stand

It can, therefore, be easily surmised that Turkey will try not to lose the favor of either the Anglo-Americans or the Soviets, and thus avoid participation in the war until a more favorable opportunity might present itself, meanwhile giving her attention to increasing her national strength.

On the other hand, it is certain that the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union will bring greater pressure to bear on Turkey in order to utilize her in their Balkan operation. However, Turkey's participation in the war cannot be expected until the German forces withdraw from the Balkans and the outcome of the European War foretold.

Of course, the Red Army's winter offensive, the repeated bombings of Sofia and the development on the Italian front are seriously affecting Turkey, but it will be absolutely impossible for the anti-Axis camp to utilize her at the most strategically favorable time.

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